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The Bombay Gazette.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.L. SUTLEJ	5305	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
P.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday.
P.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
P.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
P.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
P.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	28th Aug.
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th August, 1890.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

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STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

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STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricile	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
25th August, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
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29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,335	G. Read	30th Aug.

THE above steamer has been built to the highest Class and is specially adapted to the East Indian trade. All her staterooms being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and all the conveniences for an Indian passage are supplied.
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Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

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FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

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Bijau Cottage full Compass	"	350
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Pudding " ..... "	4 4	4 6	7 4	2 2	2 8	4 0	7 4
Cheese " ..... "	3 4	3 8	5 8	1 12	2 0	4 0	5 4
20" Flat Dish ..... each	7 8	...	10 0	...	...	8 0	9 0
18" Well Gravy Dish ..... "	7 8	8 0	14 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	12 8
18" Flat " ..... "	4 4	4 8	8 12	3 0	3 4	5 0	8 0
16" " " ..... "	3 4	3 8	5 12	2 0	2 4	4 0	5 4
14" " " ..... "	2 4	2 8	4 4	1 4	1 8	3 0	4 4
12" " " ..... "	1 8	1 12	2 14	1 0	1 2	2 0	2 12
10" " " ..... "	1 4	1 4	2 2	0 14	0 14	1 8	2 2
16" Fish Drainer ..... "	3 4	4 8	5 4	2 0	2 4	4 8	5 0
9" Pie Dish ..... "	1 2	1 6	1 10	0 10	0 12	1 8	2 4
11" " ..... "	1 10	1 14	2 2	1 0	1 2	2 0	3 0
Soup Tureen ..... "	9 0	9 12	18 0	6 8	7 0	9 8	17 8
Sauce Tureen ..... "	2 8	2 8	6 4	1 8	2 4	3 4	6 0
Vegetable Dishes ..... "	2 12	3 0	7 0	2 0	2 8	3 8	7 8
Side Dishes ..... "	8 0	8 8	14 8	6 8	6 8	9 4	14 0
Salad Bowl ..... "	2 12	3 4	7 0	2 0	2 8	3 8	6 0
Hot-water Plates ..... per doz.	23 0	25 0	33 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	36 0
Covered Cheese Dishes ..... each	7 4	8 0	13 8	6 0	6 8	8 4	12 8
Cheese Dish, no Cover ..... "	3 0	3 0	5 4	2 8	2 12	3 0	5 0
Salad Plates ..... per doz.	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes ..... each	8 0	...	14 0	...	...	9 0	...
Tripartite Dish ..... "	6 0	6 8	10 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	7 0

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SILK UMBRELLAS.
GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8
Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 2.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. R. H. Price Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
AT THE TOWN HALL.
ON TUESDAY, 2ND SEPT. AT 9-15 P.M.,
STERNDALE BENNETT'S
"MAY QUEEN."
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co. Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 2.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE RA AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,
WILL GIVE A REPRESENTATION OF
BRITISH BORN,
IN THE ABOVE THEATRE
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, THE
28TH AND 29TH INSTANT.
Part of the proceeds will be devoted to the "Bombay Lepers' Home," and the Balaclava Survivor's Fund.
PLAN OF THEATRE AT SOUNDY & CO.
Reserved Seats at .....Rs. 3.
Front Seats at .....Rs. 2.
Second Seats at .....Re. 1.
Back Seats at .....As. 8.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c. are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depot, No.27, Hummum Street.

QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ending 30 June, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 8 Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 1st September, 1890, to registered shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1890.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August to 1st September, 1890, both days inclusive.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made upto 30th day of June, 1890.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કું.
i. e., THAKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1890.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 16th September, 1890, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOOLABGORDHAN that the authority to make purchases and give indent given to orders on our behalf is hereby revoked and hereon and hereafter Mr. GORDHANDASS MEGHRAJ will do the same an our behalf.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1890.
વાલચંદ રામચંદ,
i. e., VALCHUND RAMCHUND,
Silk Piece-goods Merchant.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION (above plinth level) of the ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL at Bombay.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender may be obtained, on payment at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Anjuman-i-Islam School" will be recieved in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p m. on the 8th proximo.
A sum of Rupees 2,500 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall [illegible] Documents and Agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.
The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
Should a tender be accepted, the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 25th August 1890.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
FLOR DE JAVA
CIGARS.
Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere.
These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL
FLOR DE JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.
COQUETAS.....per 1,000 Rs. 30 per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS ..... " " 35 " " 4-0
ROYALS ..... " " 40 " " 4-8
Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.
Samples Forwarded on Application.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
ALSO
NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS,
TRICHINOPOLIES
AND
REAL BURMAHS
Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Limited.

IN consequence of improved Exchange CASH PRICES FOR BOOKS will for the present be at the rate of TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING, and additional discounts will be given on purchases of Rs. 100 and upwards for cash.
Liberal Discounts for Cash will be allowed upon goods other than Books pending the issue of Revised Price List.
THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
IN ANTICIPATION OF TRANSFER.
Apply to E. J. MOORE, Nagpur.
1. Dark bay Arab horse, Nawab, height 14, bought in Abdul Rahman's Stables, age 7½, goes well in harness, veterinary's certificate received at time of purchase, horse has never been sick or sorry, solid as likes price paid in Bombay, Price Rs. 400
2. Battlesdew Car, by Morgan and Co. Long Acre in perfect order, with hood and fittings complete. Cost £90.....Price Rs. 400
3. Set of English harness, cost 47 10s. .....Price Rs. 80
4. The lot .....Price Rs. 800
4. Iron grey Arab, Amir, age 8, height 14, bought in Abdul Rahman Stables, veterinary's certificate received at time of purchase has not been sick since, good prices, good goes, good looking, no vice, partly trained for harness, cost Rs. 400 .....Price Rs. 350
5. Bent wood pier table cost, Rs. 38. .....Price Rs. 24
6. Bombay Art chools side board, inlaid wood, mirror at back, top she f very handsome, Price Rs. 120
7. Circular teak dining table 5ft. dia. with extra leaf making tab . 7½ ft. by 5ft. .....Price Rs. 38
The above are prices in Nagpur.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d'Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 320 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,374,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

WHAT can you expect CHEAPER than a DINNER SET for 6 persons 30 pieces, for Rs. 16 only, can be obtained by a single piece even.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Ground and Bungalow, on Malabar Hill Road, leading from Chowpatty to the Hill, on SATURDAY, 30th August. See Crawford's Advertisement.

RS. 10,000 WANTED, on FREEHOLD property. Good security. Apply to "ZERO," care of this office.

WANTED, a very competent and long experienced INDENT CLERK and SALESMAN, who can canvass business in all miscellaneous goods, especially hardware, metals &c., piece-goods. Very liberal salary and commission to a really first man with plenty of influence among merchants. One who can guarantee business preferred. Apply, "BONA FIDE," care of this office.

JUST RECEIVED, few BIJOU ORCHESTRONE ORGANS with 4 Music Rolls and case complete.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra. GEYELt & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!! of MLLE H. KRAUS' Sale consisting of a choice selection of French Millinery, Feathers, Ribbons, Veiling, Bridal Veiling, and Infant's Robes, etc. GREAT REDUCTIONS for CASH ONLY. NOTE ADDRESS, Albert Buildings, 1st floor, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 28th August, at Lothian House, Poona. The large and Valuable Collection of rare and beautiful Palms, Roses; Ferns, Lillies, &c., &c., belonging to Major General, F. Sally Flood C. B., from 8 A. M. to 11 A.M. daily. Unusual opportunity.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LANOWLEE! LANOWLEE!! LANOWLEE!!! A TRAINED NURSE desires the care of Children at the above healthy hill station. She also has a HOUSE TO LET. For particulars, apply to "H.," Post Office, Lanowlee.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 6, Right Flank Lines, Wanowri. Rent moderate.—Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to MR. DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, No. 113, Hornby Road, Fort.

MONTHLY NURSE and MIDWIFE.—Diploma (Liverpool) open for engagements. Address NURSE, Temperance Hall, Colaba.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Re. 1 per month in advance, postage extra.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, the 27th instant, a portion of the POERE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODE BUNDER, will be CLOSED TO TRAFFIC during such time as the Taboot Procession is passing.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd August, 1890.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE WELLINGTON MOSSOP, late of Kati Kati in the Provincial District of Auckland in the Colony of New Zealand, European farmer, deceased, (who died at Kati Kati aforesaid on or about the 3rd day of August, 1889) and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will and Codicil annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 2nd day of August 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court and two of the constituted attorneys of CHARLES STEPHEN ALLEN MOSSOP and THOMAS JOHN MULVANY, the executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their Office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of September, 1890; as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Charles Stephen Allen Mossop and Thomas John Mulvany as the persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1890.
CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having creditors of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of JOHN HAUGHTON, formerly of Christ Church in the County of Hants, but late of Saint Kath rines Savernake Forest, near Marlborough, in the County of Wilts, Major General on the retired list of Her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, European, deceased, (who died at saint Katherines Savernake Forest aforesaid on or about the 26th day of August, 1889) and Letters of administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 2nd day of August, 1890 granted by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court and the constituted attorneys of JOHN WELBY HAUGHTON, one of the Executors named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he and PENELOPE HAUGHTON, the other Executor named in the said Will or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of September, 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said John Welby Haughton as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Date this 5th day of August, 1890.
CONROY & BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-94:—

Cloth Dark Green White list.....	Yds.	7,300
" " Blue	"	4,500
" Cavalry Grey Coarse.....	"	200
" Grey Mixture Course (for great Coats)	"	7,500
Flannel Grey 54" wide	"	5,000
Serge, blue, ordinary.....	"	32,200
Serge Dark Green "	"	7,000

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.
5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.
W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 16th August 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 389 OF 1887.
DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
GEMINIANO DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, LUIS PHILIP DE ROZARIO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, and SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing a Lawrence de Lima Street Mazagaon, GEMINIANO DE SOUZA JUNIOR and MARGARIDA ERNISTINA DE SOUZA both of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and PLINY JOSEPH DE SOUZA MARIA ELIZA DE SOUZA and MARIA PHILOTHEA DE SOUZA, all three of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and minors by their guardian ad litem HENRY FRANCIS SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon .....Defendants
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit bearing date the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—
PARTICULARS.
All the state and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and of his Transferees Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas, and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, and of the abovenamed defendants Geminiano de Souza, Luis Philip de Rozario, Sebastian Joseph de Souza, Geminiano de Souza Junior, Margarida Ernestina de Souza and of Pliny Joseph de Souza, Maria Eliza de Souza and Maria Philothea de Souza, the minors by their guardian ad litem Henry Francis Soares or any of them in the following properties namely.
LOT No. I.
All that piece or parcels of land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow and dwelling-houses, stables, and other outhouses, standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Lawrence de Lima Street at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 151, 152, 191, 194 and 388, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No. 55 and 122, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Government land leased to the late G. de Souza and hereafter described as Lot No. II. on or towards the south partly by the property of the representatives of Dadabhoy Dharookha awalla, and partly by the second Carpenter Street, on or towards the east by a Public passage leading from Cassarwada to the Dockyard Road called Carpenter Street, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the family of the said defendant, Geminiano de Souza now deceased.
LOT No. II.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the eastern side of the Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 73, old Survey No. 733, new Survey No. 3135, and registered in the Register Book marked letter E of Leasehold property in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates, under Ward Nos. 5078, 5079, 5080 and 5081, and Street Nos. (1), (2) 57 and 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a Municipal sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the property of the late G. de Souza and hereinbefore described as Lot No. I, on or towards the east partly by the Carpenter Street, and partly by the house of Narayen Withoba, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the third defendant, Sebastian Joseph de Souza.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Offices of Messrs. Nanu and Hormajee, Attorneys for the Transferees, Maherjeeb oy Rustomjee Kharas and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, No. 29 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1890.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 3; Postage, 4 Annas.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
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IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES,
IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT
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FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.
Rs. 25 per Dozen; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.
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DUBLIN.
DUBLIN (P) WHISKEY—5 Years old, Rs. 30 per doz.
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LYON & Co.,
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FOR SALE.
A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

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1. Mucadamage.
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3. Wharfage charges.
4. Bunder charges and all other similar charges separately incidental, and essential to the conduct of the business.
Applications with testimonials may be sent to the MANAGER and SECRETARY. The Swadeshi Mills, Nagpur, before the 31st August, 1890.

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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—38, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£833,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£110,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.
REST ..... " 215,333.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
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A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
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Peking	Hamburg	

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
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Rampart Row, W. Manager.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 207½
Bank of Bengal	30,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	180
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Glazing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	700xd
Apollo	750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	336xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ltd	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,30
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	157½
French	150	8,500	8,500	100	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	53
Hongoli Press	450	450	500	30	45
Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	5	200
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Manmar M	1,000	250	all	25	162½
New Borar	1,200	500	500	45	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	800	500	800	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sangon	330	500	500	2	501
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	200	...	480
Volcart	..	1,000		60	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½	170
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	50
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	14	105xd
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	100	All.	18	40 xdis
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	70	750
Do New Issue	500	375	625	135	3,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	33½	835
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5	90xd
Bombay Flour Mill	{ 1,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	50 Dvd.	{ 800
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	39
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	Nil	42
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	5,000	..	182½
Geyer & Co. Ld	600	100	70	7½ pr. ct	70
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	...	70 nm
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	10 pr. ct.	11½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	90	1,100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	26½	353
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	30	6
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	Nil.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65xd
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	9 pr. ct.	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	...	
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	12 pr. ct.	185
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	22
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	7 pr. ct.	70
Princeot Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	No Dvd	1,550
Sandy & Co	1,000	100	100	...	60
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	9	89
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	...	85
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	85	1,010
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	10	120
Western India Flour	..	...	...	5-8	1½
				...	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,30
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	905
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	935
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	530xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	510
ramjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	95
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	800
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bullough	11,500	500	500	25	620xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	360
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	930
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	510xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	25	12	24½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	30 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	595
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,190
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	748	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	35
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	630
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	295
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	600
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	5	990
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Taboot Processions (Mohurrum).
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer King Arthur arrived yesterday from Jeddah.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.—There will be no Mud Sport Meeting this afternoon.

PALI HILL GUN CLUB.—The Pali Hill Gun Club will meet this afternoon at Worli, at 4-30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. King Arthur entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Teheran entered and the s. s. Melpomene left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 7 p.m., to-day, the 27th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Morarjee Wussonjee, residing at Girgaum Back Road, reports the theft of a pair of gold bangles from a cupboard in his room, valued at Rs. 209, some time during the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

MAKING PROVISION FOR HIS GOAT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramdass Pandurang was charged with mischief on the Cruickshank Road, in breaking off a number of branches from one of the trees on the above road. Prisoner who, in defence said he broke the branches to feed his own goat was fined Re. 1.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read:—"The Household and the Village Gods of the Maharashtra," by Mr. Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi and "Notes on a Form of Fire-worship amongst the ancient Arabs," by Dr. W. Dymock.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PETITION.—An old woman, dressed in the garb of a Mohomedan mendicant, with staff in hand, a massive string of beads suspended around her neck and a close fitting head-dress of linen stepped into the witness-box yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and handed a petition to Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for a sum of Rs. 500. This amount she demanded to enable her to meet the Mohorrum expenses as she wished to keep up the festivity, which was being celebrated in memory of the two Mahomedan martyrs, Hussan and Hussein, and treat the fakirs of her sect to cold drinks and refreshments. His Worship recommended the devotee of Islam to send in her application to Government. The old lady left the Court fully confident of her request being granted.

OBSTRUCTING AND ASSAULTING A SHERIFF'S BAILIFF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Robert Boileau, head bailiff to the Sheriff of Bombay, appeared before Mr. Richardson, and applied for a summons against Arthur Levy, charging him with assaulting and obstructing him in the execution of his duty. It appears that about 8 o'clock on Saturday night last Mr. Boileau went to execute a warrant of arrest issued against R. Braemer, for debts incurred by his wife in a suit filed by him against her for adultery in the High Court, when the accused forcibly pushed the complainant back and prevented him from executing the writ, with the result that Braemer evaded the arrest. The Magistrate granted the application, and ordered a summons to issue against the accused.

LIST OF RESIDENTS IN THE NAPIER HOTEL (POONA.)—Colonel Wodehouse, C.S.I., Miss Wodehouse, Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Farquhar, the two Misses Farquhar, Colonel and Mrs. Pearse, the two Misses Pearse, Colonel and Mrs. Hall, Major and Mrs. Jeffreys, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, two Misses Stevenin, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilkin, Mrs. (General) Beville, Mr. and Mrs. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Nelson, Captain and Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. (Major) Pearson, Rev. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Captain and Mrs. Elstone, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Laughton, Mrs. Goulding, Miss Delmage, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Graves, Colonel Jopp, R. E., Major James, Major Lugard, Major Radcliffe, Captain Clarke, Dr. B. Smith, R.A., Captain Parkinson, Captain Hayman, Mr. P. Patuck, Executive Engineer, Lieutenant Humphreys, Lieutenant Bannerman, Mr. E. S. Reynolds (barrister-at-law), Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Lieutenant Keown, Mr. M. de Bathe, Lieutenant R. Wapshare, Mr. W. Scott Cole, Lieutenant Turner, Lieutenant Richards, Lieutenant Ryder, Mr. B. Petre, Lieutenant W. Warner, Mr. Longe, and Mr. Brewer.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Kissundas Tulsi, a Bania, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court with attempting to commit suicide, by taking an overdose of opium. Khuraundas, the landlord of the building in which the accused was a tenant, was called and stated he recognised the prisoner who had been living on his premises for the last three months. About eight days ago he had occasion to direct an acquaintance of the prisoner to his tenant's rooms. This individual shortly afterwards returned to him and gave him certain information which induced him (the landlord) to go to the prisoner's rooms. Here he found his tenant lying on the ground apparently in a drowsy stupor. His relations who were sent for succeeded in awakening him, and to them he stated that he had been induced to take a quantity of opium as he suffered extreme pains from a severe attack of piles and other derangements. A police sepoy was called who took him to the G. T. Hospital, where he speedily recovered from the stupefying effects of the drug by prompt treatment. The Magistrate warned the prisoner against the repetition of the rash act, and in discharging him made him over to the care of Wagjee Puddumsee, under whom he served as an account clerk.

HOW THE TYPES DISAPPEARED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahadoo Pandoo, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Pandoorang Babaji, with the theft of a quantity of type and a book of the aggregate value of Rs. 6-8. The complainant said his uncle was the proprietor of the Bapoo Hursheet Printing Press, the management of which was conducted by himself. He recognised the prisoner and identified the type, which had been stolen from his premises. On the prisoner being brought to him by a police constable, enquiries were made and the types found missing from their respective cases. The prisoner was in the habit of visiting some of the employes in the press, and occasionally found employment there as a carpenter, and apparently availed himself of the opportunity of possessing himself of the property when the occasion offered itself. When the accused was arrested he endeavoured to elude the queries of the policeman by informing him the bundle contained naught else but a quantity of rice, and told the Magistrate that as the types were found on him he could not deny the charge. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to undergo hard labour for two weeks.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Agra s—105 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—30 cases stout, D Cowasjee; 5 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 175 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 1 butt whisky, The Secretary, Byculla Club; 10 cases slates, A Sumsoodin; 5 cases earthenware, G Hoosen Cullian; 2 cases earthenware, F Noormahomed; 6 cases earthenware, S M Cassum.

FROM LONDON.

Drachenfels s—250 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 500 bags sugar soft, C Ramjee.
Henzada s—33 casks paint of sorts, T F Bengalee.
Canton s—6 cases soap, &c, D R Mody and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.
Huzara s—60 cases glassware, T Sumsoodin; 12 cases glassware, Hajee Jaffer Virjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—130 cases matches, A Shaikadam.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—212 cases printing and writing paper s S A David; 1 case medicine, Treacher and Co.,

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Inchmarlo in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr Bomanji Eduli Mody, Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad	40	0	0
Colonel G L C Merewether, R E	30	0	0
Messrs Hydarali Kassimjee and Co	300	0	0
Messrs Hajibhai Lalji and Brothers	250	0	0
Mr Yue Loong Hingzee	100	0	0
Mr. Fazalbhoy Mahomed Duma	50	0	0
Mr Yue Lun Ching	125	0	0
Mr Narayen Trimbak Vaidya	7	0	0
Mr J Jefferson	30	0	0
Kolhapur Sovani Family	10	0	0
Mr. Mansooklal M Munshi	20	0	0
Mr Gungaram B Rele	5	0	0
Mr S G Ajinkya	5	0	0
Mr S V Bhandarkar	5	0	0
Bai Perozebai Kartikar	5	0	0
Offertory St Nicholas Church	9	0	0
Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers	200	0	0
H H Nawabsaheb of Janjira	100	0	0
Dr Cowasji Hormasji	10	0	0
Bai Dayacore, widow of Mr Morarbhai Vijbhukandas	500	0	0
Mr Janardhan Gopal	20	0	0
A Hindu Gentleman	200	0	0
Mr H W Buckland	25	0	0
Messrs Merwanji and Byramji	100	0	0
Messrs Visram Ebram & Co	500	0	0
Mr Nurmahomed Jairajbhoy Pirbhai	500	0	0
Messrs Mulji Jivraj & Co	250	0	0
Mr J D Inverarity	150	0	0
Messrs P M Chichgar and Sons	100	0	0
Orphan Memorial Church, Colaba	50	2	3
Total Rs...	3,696	2	3
Amount previously acknowledged	11,650	10	6
Grand Total Rs...	15,346	12	9

H A ACWORTH,
R M SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI N BANAJI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1890.

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (sixth list).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bai Dayacore widow of Mr Morarbhai Vijbhukandas	500	0	0
Messrs. Hydarali Kasamji and Co	300	0	0
Mr Wasanji Trikamji Mulji	250	0	0
Mr Kanji Parbhut	250	0	0
Mr Damji Hirji	250	0	0
Mr Shamji Mulji	250	0	0
Mr Damji Megbji	250	0	0
Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers	200	0	0
Mr Thakarsi Jivraj	150	0	0
Mr J D Inverarity	150	0	0
Mr Kalidas Jatha	100	0	0
Mr Nemchand Vasanji	100	0	0
Mr Bharmal Bhojraj	100	0	0
Mr Maddon Bhimji	100	0	0
Messrs Merwanji and Byramji	100	0	0
Mr Umarsi Nagsi	100	0	0
H H Nawab Saheb of Janjira	100	0	0
Orphan Memoral Church, Colaba	50	2	3
Mr Nagindas Dalabhdas	50	0	0
Mr Bomanji Edalji Mody, Deputy Collector Ahmedabad	40	0	0
Colonel G L C Merewether, R E	30	0	0
Mr J Jefferson	30	0	0
Mr H W Buckland	25	0	0
Mr Mansukhlal M Munshi	20	0	0
Mr Janardhan Gopal	20	0	0
Mr Karsandas Chabildas	10	0	0
Kolhapur Sovani Family	10	0	0
Dr Cowasji Hormasji	10	0	0
Offertory St Nicholas' Church	9	0	0
Mr Babu Ramchandra	7	8	0
Mr Narayan Trimbak Vaidya	7	0	0
Mr Gangaram B Rele	5	0	0
Mr Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar	5	0	0
Mr S V Bhadarkar	5	0	0
Mr P S Kotwal	5	0	0
Mr S G Ajinkya	5	0	0
Bai Pirozbai Kirtikar	5	0	0
Total Rs....	3,649	10	3
Subscriptions previously promised...Ry.	50,302	10	6
Grand Total Rs..	53,952	4	9

H A ACWORTH
R M SAYANI
MUNCHERJI NOWROJI BANAJI
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1890.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—22 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 18 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 82 bales wool, M Khupchund; 210 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee; 5 cwts coiryarn, L Khimjee; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara s—5 bales skin, H Jemail; 12½ cwts indigo, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales skin, M Bhalloo; 366 cwts cloves and 5 cwts ivory, The Bombay Co; 9 cases bristles and 501 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 13 cases bristles, Beiur and Katz; 20 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 2 cases nettle, F D Paday and Co.

Sutlej s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 1,993½ cwts linseed, K Lukmidass and Co; 5,520 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, A Vinayek Chatre and Co; 6 cwts fishmaws, Veerji Hajee; 5 cwts fishmaws, Hajee Mowjee Jewraz; 20 cwts gum and 11 cases nutmegs, B Sajun; 40 cwts chetny, N M Poonjiajee and Sons; 57 cwts ganja, N Vooljee; 25 cwts rubber, N Cullianjee; 18 cwts fishmaws, M Laljee; 9 bales skin, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 32 bales skin, Esmal Ganjee and Co; 109 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 33 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 18 bales skins, Volkart Brothers; 13 bales goat skin, P H A Kader; 6 bales goat-skin, Canjee Rajabally; 16 bales goat skin, C Jooma and Co; 12 bales skin, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 15 cases curiosities, Ardeshir and Byramjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1,003 cwts castorseed, and 375 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 7 cwts horns, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—150 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co: 1,200 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmarlo s—120 cwts poppyseed, and 8 cwts horns F. Hurst.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sutlej s—55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chupra s—126 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.
Palamcotta s—150 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—102 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 24 chests opium, N J Abraham; 7 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 45½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 17 cwts ivory and 23 chests opium, C Ebrahim; 10 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 8 chests opium, H Ramgopal; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, K Luchminarain; 9 chests opium, G Hurmunbux; 15 chests opium, D V Marker; 32½ chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 6 chests opium, B M Capadia.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 48 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co; 36 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—54 chests opium, E I Abraham; 50 bales twist and 3 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 30 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 71 bales twist, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, P F Talati; 25 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 15 chests opium, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 53 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

Teheran s—500 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 57 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr and Hajee A Rehman Allarukia as cabin and 176 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	D	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Inchmarlo	1923	Eno	K	K. Nixon.
" Drachenfels	1459	Lintop	M	Glade & Co.
" Huzara	297	Campbell	N	B I S N Co.
" Peveril	1973	Walters	P	K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W & A Graham&Co
" Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham.
" Theran	1694	Sams	4	P and O S N Co.
" Peshawur	2137	Wheeler	5	P & O S N Co.
" Imperatrix	2140	Egger	7	A H Lloyds S N Co
" Baghdad	809	Whitehead	10	B I S N Co.
" Locksley Hall	2496	Collin	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, Aug 9.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for London, &c.
" King Arthur, for Jeddah, &c.
" Landaura for Rangoon and Moulmein.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Alexander, Col, Ms, R H A, from privilege leave, from Australia.
Clark, Lt-Col, Ms, 2nd Oxfordshire L I, from sick leave, from Colombo.
Beaufort, Major, Bengal, R A, on medical certificate, from Quetta.
Clark, Captain, Ms, 2nd Somerset Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Clark, Lt-Col, Ms, 2nd Oxfordshire L I, from leave, to Burma.

AUGUST 26.

Alexander, Col, Ms, R H A, from loave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-quarters:—
To-day, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill for Recruits.
To-morrow, Thursday, 7 a.m.—Gun drill.
Friday, 29th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R CORPS.
Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

1. Extract from District and Garrison Orders:—No. 1194, Volunteers (Drill and Instruction)—The following N. C. officers will be sent to join the Bombay Arsenal for a course of instruction in the Mechanism of Martini-Henry Rifles from the 1st proximo:—Serjeant-Instructor J. Dollin and Lance-Corporal E. Bist, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. The squadron will parade at the Riding School at 6-45 this morning for a march out. Swords and bandoliers without carbines.

3. There will be drill with swords for all recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 29th instant.

4. There will be riding drill for all recruits on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 7 a.m., at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes (Military buttons to be worn).

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 23.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr C W F Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted extension of leave on medical certificate for one month.

Mr E A Wainright, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Lieutenant H L Goodenough, B S C, assumed charge of his duties as officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, on the forenoon of the 10th August, 1890.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Colonel A W Roberts, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following sub *pro tempore* and temporary promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department:—Captain G M Porter, R E, to E E II, sub pro tempore; Captain R F. Allen, R E, to E E III, sub pro tempore; Captain W R. Hilliard, R E, to E E IV, sub pro tempore; Captain P E. Dixon, R E, to E E IV; Lieut J C. Rimington, R E, to E E IV temporarys and Lieut E A. Edgell, R E, to E E IV, temporary.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. B. Murry Gangiah is appointed Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 14.

THE undermentioned offic

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

Gold ornaments, consisting of necklaces, bangles, bracelets, earrings, buttons, rings, head ornaments, watch and chain, China bangles, &c.

Silver ornaments consisting of anclets, googri, rings, waist chains, snuff box, &c.

Property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Soondarden Mill Compound, at the foot of the Bellasis Road Bridge, next to the Byculla Club, the valuable handsome F.-P. blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plateware, glassware, and crockery, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, K. O. taole, hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, the property of E. EDWARDS, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SANKLI TANK ROAD AT BYCULLA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Action on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Keshowjee Kallanjee, and on account and at the risk of the attaching creditors Messrs. Boyle, Craig & Co., and also on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Thucker Jaitha Champsey and Moorarjee Champsey (Insolvents) the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Fazendari leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 3139 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, building house or chawls, standing thereon, and in course of construction with the building materials, lying on the said ground situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the old place Coarse near the Tank at Byculla, called or known by the name of Pachee Khar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the open ground of Mooljee Jaitha, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Sankli Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Sheriffchoy Dangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.—Bombay, 11th August, 1890. (Signed), CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, and BAYLEY, Mortgagees, Attorneys, 30, Esplanade Road.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of ground with bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate on the Malabar Hill Road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the parties concerned, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

All those freehold land pieces of freehold land respectively admeasuring 6,747 and five-ninths square yards and 1,715 square yards and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under Pension and Tax No. 148 with the messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 35, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Malabar Hill Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the piece of water called Backbay, on the west by the public Road aforesaid, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and on the north by the property of Manockjee, wife of Cowasjee Ishicajee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Ishicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Mitchell's Building Elphinstone Road, near the Railway Station, the French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware lamps, &c., lately in the use of Messrs. Platt Brothers' Fitter.

The property will be on view from to-morrow Thursday

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
UNRESERVED SALE OF THE VILLAGE OF HENDOWLEE NEAR POWAY IN THE DISTRICT OF TANNA.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve by order of all parties concerned.

The village of Hendowlee in the Talooka of Salsette in the district of Tanna, containing about 122 beegas of sweet batty ground, about 7 beegas of village ground, about 170 beegas of Bhaut ground and about 251 beegas of hilly ground, in all about 551 beegas. It includes a pucka-built Bungalow, cook room and outhouses, and several wells. There is a large number of mango and other fruit trees besides hundreds of bab date, teak and other trees. The village is about an hour's drive from the Railway stations of Coorla and Anderi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

Catalogues are published and the library is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., folding harmonium handsome marble clocks, Hinks's table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels and Persian carpets, superior table ornaments, Japanese flower vases, and wall plates, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Trustees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. B. and A. rio marjee's office, the whole of the office furniture consisting of writing tables, large cupboards, chairs, table lamps, wash hand sets, cups and saucers, sample glassware, perfumery, shelves, large tables, medicine, &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Grants Buildings, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass, and crockery ware, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, Hinks patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany cottage pianoforte, &c., &c., the property of H. HUGGETT, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach box.

1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2 : 9 years old quiet to ride and drive.

1 strong bay Arab pony, plays polo believed to be sound, quiet in harness.

1 strong chesnut Arab galloway quiet in hardness.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS' GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods and grain-sweepings, also 8 bags castor seed and 1 bag of gokhroos, consigned to Manockjall Gaellabhoy from Nasik, invoice No. 94 of 30-4-90.

Also 1 empty iron safe, consigned to Unclaimed Goods Office from Timarai, invoice No. 1 of 2-7-90.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.

Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly.

New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm, and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle, and

In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26.

A DECLINE of ¼d. per oz. from Friday's price took place in Bar Silver in London yesterday, the quotation to hand this morning through all channels being 51d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £88¼, and £89⅜, respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 8¼d. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 96½ ; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up to the same extent, making it 3¼ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108. In Paris, French Rentes were unchanged at 94¾ ; Exchange on London was 4½ centimes down, at frcs. 25·24.

A further advance of 6d. per quarter in the spot price of Bombay Linseed is reported at 46s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay ; but the arrival rate was unaltered at 45·9d. per quarter, the tone of the market having been quiet but steady. Wheat also was steady at higher rates, an advance of 1¼d. per cental having taken place both in No. 1 Soft White, and Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 7d., and 7s. 3½d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, yesterday, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 500 Surats. The price of spot Mid-American remained at 6⅝d. ; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for August and Aug.-September deliveries, and 1-64d. in all more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 6 7-32d. for August, and 5 47-64d. for December-January. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value excepting a decline of 1-16d. in Westerns. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York receded 3-16 cents yesterday, say to 11 5-16 cents ; while Futures were 11 points down for September, at 10·64 cents, and 30 points lower for August, at 10·79 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, against 4,500 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 3,800 bales the year before.

Locally, Cotton has continued quiet in tone and unchanged in value. The sales have aggregated under 1,000 bales, and have consisted of Sheagaum, at Rs. 174-6 ; Amli Ginned, and Broach, at Rs. 185 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 185 ; Jaffrabad, at Rs. 160 ; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent only by exporters, and the tone of the market has remained quiet, notwithstanding the improved advices from the other side, while prices are quoted as before.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has transpired to-day ; but the price of Linseed has been put up another anna per cwt., and we now quote this kind at Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt., other descriptions showing no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,092 bales.
Wheat	23,996 cwt.
Linseed	4,399 "
Poppyseed	1,525 "
Groundnuts	834 "
Castorseed	1,826 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged, but with a little more doing.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver on the downward move, this market has been weak and declining again to-day, and we report a considerable drop, say of 3-16d. in Bank remittance, and 5-32d. in Credits, on yesterday's closing rates. Early in the day a transaction between Banks in Telegraphic, for December transfer, took place at 1s. 8 21-32d., and private Demand, for January delivery, was placed at 1s. 8¾d. ; but business generally has been limited. We quote ready rates at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 19-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 8 13-16 l. to 25-32d	"
Francs 3 "	2·19½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Notwithstanding advices of lower Silver and Silver Securities from the other side, this market has been firm in tone, and a further advance has been established of ⅛ per cent. in Rents. The cash price moved up to 102⅞ early in the day, the coming settlement being quoted at the same rate, and the September account at 102⅞ ; and, at closing, 102 15-16 was named for Money. For the other denomination 104½ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES continue very quiet on all lines ; but we note a decline of Rs. 5 each in the following Cotton Mill shares, *viz.*, Bombay National, City of Bombay, Empress, and Luckmidas, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 907½ per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 8¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96½
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4½ per cent. "	89¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	51d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Section Bangkok-Saigon interrupted,

Turkish Route interrupted beyond Fao

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galvaston.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 6 p.m. and Colombo at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 30th inst.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat close at Karachi at 7 p.m. Wednesday 27.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	26	2	8	...	30
Suez	26	2	25	...	85

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th August, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	16	...	1
" Madras	1	6	...	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	65 65	67 11	69 25	54 96
August 26, Tuesday	0	5	0 10	0 3
Total	65 65	67 16	69 36	54 99
Total of corresponding date last year	64 44	67 28	65 63	60 30
Do. in 1888	54 46	51 2	52 6	51 27

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 25.

10 p.m.	79·1

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

HEWETT.—August 18, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain W S Hewett, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890.

APART from a paragraph or two that has appeared in our columns very little has been heard in India of the work with which Mr. Malabari has identified himself since that gentleman's departure for England last April. No one, however, who knows Mr. Malabari needs to be told that he has not been idle during what to him has scarcely been a holiday time. The latest tidings concerning his efforts for social reform relate to the formation of a Committee who will in England co-operate with his work for the removal of some of the more pressing evils that exist in Hindu society. There is not a name in the list of the Committee but will commend itself to people in India as that of a true lover of his race and of a friend of the Hindu people. The Earl of Northbrook's is the first name on the list, and amongst others who are in it are Lord Reay, the Marquis of Ripon, Sir Charles and Lady Aitcheson, Professor and Mrs. Max Müller, Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert, Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., Mrs. Jeune, one of the most helpful friends of all good movements at home, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Childers, Mr. Leonard Courtenay, M.P., and others. The sympathy of the *Times* has been secured for the movement, and on this occasion, at all events, the *Times* has made itself undoubtedly the mouthpiece of the English people. Were a tenth part of the case of the Indian child-wife and the Indian child-widow laid before the public at home, the sympathy evoked would be such that all other sympathy awakened on behalf of Indian causes, whether social, moral, or political, would pale before it. What the immediate result of advocating in England Indian social reform may be we are not able to say. But if Mr. Malabari had kept his mission from our countrymen and countrywomen at home, he might have allowed them to believe that the only or the chief grievances of India are political. In that, of course, he would have tolerated a great and grievous misconception. It is well to meet the case frankly, and to say that the awakening of English public opinion is an almost necessary preliminary to an effectual removal of the evils complained of. The attitude of the Government of India in regard to this question has been so far platonic that every manifestation of intelligent discontent with the admitted evils in the Indian social system may be welcomed as a possible motive to action on their part. In an "appeal from the Daughters of India" which Mr. Malabari has recently distributed in England, the advantage of a discussion of this subject in England has been strongly, and at the same time reasonably, insisted upon, and it may be hoped that Indian opinion, official as well as unofficial, will respond to the manifestations of a deep interest in the question which have lately been given in England. We wish to point out to Hindus who are interested in the peace and well-being of their community that they have nothing to fear from any discussion of their customs and of their social system that may take place in England. The movement has been placed in too good hands to be in danger of being unwisely or thoughtlessly directed. There are people at the head of it who have an Indian reputation to lose, who know what the difficulties attendant upon reform must necessarily be, and who are conscious of the supreme importance of respecting the feelings of all honest upholders even of pernicious and lamentable customs. The names which we have quoted in the list of the Committee should be a guarantee to people in India against any misrepresentation or general misunderstanding of the exceedingly delicate questions under consideration. Under their guidance such influence as may be brought to bear upon Parliament or upon Government here and at home may be expected to be reasonable, honest, and enlightened.

The statement of the case which Mr. Malabari has prepared for distribution in England is written with much feeling, yet with good sense withal. It reads to us very much like an expression of strong feeling appropriately kept under restraint, and in that respect a document more suitable for its purpose could not well have been drawn up. He describes his own position in regard to the movement, and then gives the history of the ineffectual intervention of the Government of India—an intervention which, as we all know, led to nothing more substantial than a determination to wait for the manifestation of an overwhelming preponderance of public opinion in favour of reform before taking any legislative step in regard thereto. Mr. Malabari's demonstration of the bad logic and the bad policy of this decision seems to us to be unanswerable. Merely numerical sanction to reform, he points out, never has been waited for in India. "In a population wherein about four per cent. of the men are barely literate, not educated, and less than 1 per cent. of the women ; wherein the classes generally are steeped in selfishness, and the masses in superstition ; where society is split up into a thousand odd divisions, each living in and to itself, the majority test is of little value." The observation seems almost too commonplace to be worth making ; but it is a notorious fact that the Government of India have never yet put an end to a social abuse at the behest merely of a preponderating public opinion. It is altogether a misconception of the attitude of the Indian mind towards Government to make ameliorative legislation dependent upon a manifestation of public opinion in its favour. As to the specific evils in the Hindu social system which Mr. Malabari has laid before his English friends they are by this time familiar enough to Indian readers. He asks people at home to give their opinion upon the case from the legal, judicial, medical, political, social, or moral point of view, and we have no doubt that he will accumulate a mass of valuable opinions on the subject before he returns to India. The case for reform has certainly not been weakened during his absence. The painful and repulsive episode that was the subject of the proceedings in the Calcutta High Court, last month, gave point to nearly every argument that has been employed in condemnation of infant marriage. We are glad to see that, with few exceptions, the whole press of India, Native no less than European, have so regarded it, and has drawn from it inferences wholly on the side of reform. The Calcutta papers report a lecture delivered in that city last week, in which, while strong arguments were employed against making marriage in India a matter of choice, the necessity of discouraging early marriages was directly inferred from Phulmony's case, which was confidently spoken of as typical of practices common in Hindu society on that side of India. Then, again, there is the equally delicate question of raising the age up to which Indian girls are protected. Phulmony's case plainly showed, amongst other things, how inadequate the protection is which the Penal Code gives to children in general and to child-wives in particular. Mr. Malabari puts an extreme case, but he illustrates the evil in a most telling way when he says "that an English girl of ten is less protected in India than she would be in England at fifteen years and eleven months." We hope, however, that recent revelations in India and the impression that they have made upon Government have rendered superfluous any discussion of this question in England.

There is, indeed, one part of the case which can be discussed with as much knowledge—at all events of the principles involved—in England as it can here. When we ask the Government of India no longer to lend their courts to so-called restitution of conjugal rights, we are simply asking them to act up to their professions of religious neutrality in regard to the people of India. It has long since been recognised that this procedure is not Indian, but English, that it was derived from the ecclesiastical law of the middle ages, that Hinduism knows nothing of it, and that to enforce it even at the bidding of a Hindu caste, is to violate one of the essential principles of British polity in India. In England the pains and penalties which formerly accompanied reluctance on the wife's part have disappeared. A Rukmabhai case would now be impossible in England, for the old mediæval penalties have gradually disappeared from English procedure, and at home at all events their long survival as an exotic in India must occasion something more than astonishment. English reformers, therefore, have as direct a claim to ask for an amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure in this respect as Indians themselves have. Much, indeed, can be done to narrow the area of mischief by a resolute determination on the part of Government to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality in regard to some at all events of the customs which it deems to be deleterious. It has been suggested that in the case of child-marriage, a specific performance of the contract made by the parents or guardians should not be enforced by the Courts. The Government might fairly take up this position without laying themselves open to the charge that they were interfering with the social customs of the Hindu community. It is a question, however, whether the practical results of taking up such an attitude of neutrality would be appreciable. The Hindu marital system rests upon other than juristic bases, and if the sanction of the law Courts were refused to it, other sanctions those, namely, which have their origin in the—caste and in the family—would come into play. People with an intimate practical knowledge of the Hindu social system will be able to say how far the refusal of the courts to enforce matrimonial contracts entered into on behalf of non-consentient children would act as a discouragement upon such contracts. The suggestion supposes that a child of twelve or less, with or without her parents, would be able to stand the pressure and the penalties of her caste. Indirectly, perhaps, the liberty of Indian women would be advanced by Mr. Malabari's suggestion to pass a law enabling parents to defer the marriage of their children to any age, and in this matter we must be content to move indirectly and by degrees.

SIR JOHN GORST'S announcement during the discussion of the Indian Budget, that he could hold out no hope of a reduction of the salt duty has not deterred the native papers from showing cause for a reduction at the earliest possible moment. Sir David Barbour will be unlucky if in March next his surplus is much below three crores. He estimated it at Rx. 270,000 ; but this was on the basis of exchange at 1s. 4·52d., or about fourpence below its present rate. The season prospects are, generally speaking, excellent throughout India ; and the only unsatisfactory feature in the financial situation is the railway returns, which, so far as the two great lines leading to Bombay are concerned, continue to be unsatisfactory. Here, there is little doubt, the returns will be below the estimate, and a deduction must on that account be made from the gains accruing on exchange. At the same time it is not improbable that the great breakdown of the Bolan section of the Sind-Pishin Railway will necessitate a large outlay next year, something like eighty lakhs being mentioned as the sum which will be required to provide an alternative route though the Zhob Valley. No calculation, therefore, as to the sum that Sir David Barbour will have at his disposal next year can yet be looked upon as other than tentative, and it is still somewhat too soon to conclude that the Government will be free next March to say whether the salt duty can with advantage be reduced. Up to date the duty has shown satisfactory results, the yield at the end of July having been a little under two crores and three-quarters, or a lakh and a half under the return at the corresponding date last year, but six and a quarter lakhs in excess of the receipts at the end of July 1880. The consumption of salt has shown no substantial falling off since the extra eight annas a maund was put on in January, 1888. It was 3,37,72,000 maunds in 1886-87—the last year, in which it was levied at Rs. 2 per maund during the whole year,—and last year it was 3,39,86,000. Probably a crore and a half would be lost to the Government if the old rate were reverted to, as the yield in 1886-87 was only Rs. 6,35,84,000, whereas last year it was Rs. 7,93,06,000. If a large surplus is available the remission of the extra eight annas that was imposed in 1888 reluctantly, and to meet an emergency, would be the most righteous and the most widely beneficent way of making use of it, and our native contemporaries are doing a good service in pressing upon the Government in this connection "the greatest good of the greatest number." Compared with this, the abolition of the income-tax, so long as the salt-tax is at Rs. 2-8 a maund, would look like a piece of class legislation, the work of a mere section of the community working in its own exclusive interest.

THE Corporation took undoubtedly the right course on Monday in rejecting what would virtually have been a vote of censure upon the Municipal Commissioner for having with necessary promptitude made the Pawai water available for the necessities of the city. If the Commissioner and the Health Officer, with an analysis of the Pawai water before them on one hand, and a statement of the depleted condition of Vehar on the other, could not be trusted to say whether or not the city should draw upon an auxiliary water-supply, for which it had already committed itself to an expenditure of four and a half lakhs, a municipal executive should be dispensed with altogether, and the administration of the city should be carried on henceforth by resolutions of the Corporation. It would be a regrettable thing, however, if the unreasonableness of one of the pretensions put forward by Dr. Blaney were to make the authorities indifferent to whatever substantial elements there may be in the complaint which he made at Monday's meeting. That the Pawai water is wholesome and thoroughly fit to drink was abundantly proved, and upon that point the mind of the public may be set at rest. But Dr. Blaney comes forward, not only with the complaint that the Pawai water was turned on too soon, but as a witness of practices on the part of the villagers near the reservoir which, to say the least, will not add to its purity. If any simple measures of sanitary police are necessary in order to guard the reservoir against pollution of the kind described by Dr. Blaney, the Municipality may be trusted to take them. The prevention of pollution of sources of water-supply is one of the most elementary purposes even of village sanitation ; the set of rules lately promulgated in the Central Provinces, for example, make specific provision with that object, and if the Pawai villagers are as careless of the reputation of Pawai water as Dr. Blaney's un-idyllic account of their ways makes them appear, it should be the easiest thing in the world to teach them better manners.

WE hear that in deference to a suggestion by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Reuter will, in the course of a few days, give in his commercial telegrams the daily quotation for bar silver in New York and the demand rate of exchange in New York on London.

FOR some time past a large number of counterfeit coins have been in circulation in the Anarkalli Bazaar, Lahore, in the shape of two-anna and four-anna pieces. The coins are so like true currency that the utterer, a boy 18 years old, was not discovered till the other day, when he presented a two-anna piece at a confectioner's shop which, being immediately tested and found spurious by the shopkeeper, led to the utterer's arrest. The accused is said to have originally arrived from Ludhiana with a bag full of these counterfeit coins, which he passed as real ones during his stay at Lahore. The remainder of the counterfeit coins, about 30 in number, were taken from him when he was committed for trial. He has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was once before punished for a similar offence at Lahore, and now the authorities at Ludhiana write to say that only recently the accused escaped from the district jail, where he was serving a term of imprisonment for a similar offence.

THE Amir Abdur Rahman brought back with him from Afghan-Turkestan the larger portion of the troops that had been employed in the suppression of Ishak Khan's rebellion, and the province beyond the Hindu Kush is now but slenderly garrisoned. He is reported, says the *Pioneer*, to have said in durbar at Kabul that his reasons for this step were twofold. In the first place, the fewer the troops the smaller would be the chance of a dangerous mutiny such as occurred under Ishak ; while in the second, if the Russians invaded his territory they would have to count upon war with England, not merely a collision with the Afghan army. His Highness has certainly removed all cause for the assertions made by the anti-English press in Russia that his preparations were a menace to Bokhara, and that consequently they must be met by similar preparations in the Lower Oxus Valley.

THE determination of the postal authorities to use the Indian Midland Railway for the conveyance of Upper Indian mails to and from Bombay, is a step which, thinks the Allahabad paper, the public will be quick to appreciate. When a special train with the overland bags has to be despatched from Bombay, it will be run as far as Itarsi, where it will be broken up, one van going on to Allahabad and another to Agra. The service by the Midland line will have to be accelerated, as it at present is far to slow for such a direct route ; but given this, the western part of these provinces and the whole of the Punjab will materially benefit by the change. Sometimes, too, letters sorted on the steamers go astray, for once they are despatched by Bombay-Baroda line, they can only be recovered after a long delay. Now the bags will be overhauled between Bombay and Itarsi, and any mistakes made can be rectified before that junction is reached.

LADY ROBERTS is to be congratulated upon the practical completion of her largest undertaking in connection with the scheme of providing lady nurses for the military hospitals in India. The Quetta Home, which a contemporary hears is now ready for occupation, represents an advance on anything that has been done in this way before. Finding that house accommodation was not attainable in Quetta, and that every inch of space in the official buildings was fully occupied, Lady Roberts determined that she would have a building of her own, and suitable plans having been procured, the Home has been privately constructed out of the resources of the fund without any assistance from Government. It provides comfortable

TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN ANTI-JEWISH DECREE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The *Daily News* Odessa correspondent states that the anti-Jewish edict will be published in October next, and will take effect from the date of its issue.

A supplement to the edict, adds the correspondent, will attempt to excuse the severity of its provisions.

THE MAHARAJA DHULIP SINGH.

A seaside villa has been secured for the accommodation of the Maharaja Dhulip Singh, who, it is stated, will receive a substantial allowance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALIAN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Italian military manœuvres on a large scale are being held at Brescia, and have been remarkable for the great success attending the use of the smokeless powder.

The batteries of artillery, using it, cannonaded the enemy for half an hour without betraying their position.

THE COLONIAL STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Unionists on strike at Brisbane yesterday attacked the passengers embarking on the steamers which were employing outsiders.

Several were injured in the conflict.

PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A meeting took place yesterday, at Pretoria, to protest against the influx of British Indians.

Several Britishers spoke and inveighed against the interference of the Imperial and Indian Governments in favour of the Indians.

The Dutchmen who spoke were more moderate in their tone.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the inward English mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay, about 10 p.m., on Saturday next.

THE POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Poona Annual Regatta was begun and ended this afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance was very large. Among the spectators were T. E. Lord and Lady Harris.

The First Race was a sailing race for Club boats, and was easily won by Old Una. Then came the "Senior Sculls," for which only Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, the Madras oarsman, and Mr. E. W. Larnder of Poona, entered. At the first attempt Mr. Beauchamp broke his oar and was capsized, but Larnder very sportingly offered to run the race over again, when the Madras man, who sculled in good style, won by half a length after a hard tussle.

Second Race.—"Challenge Fours," one mile.

There were three entries for the Challenge Fours, which was the race of the day. It excited a deal of interest and much speculation on the whole. However Bombay shared the larger part of the favouritism, as it was believed that they would make up in strength what they lacked in form. The race being rowed against stream was distinctly in their favour. Poona won the toss and chose the inside position, Bombay in the centre, and the Deccan College on the outside. The Bombay boat got well away at the start and led for the first quarter-mile, pulling 30 to the minute. The Poona boat, which was splendidly coxed by Mr. Oxenham, then joined issue and hugging the shore soon got on terms with the Bombay boat, which they passed after the turn from home, and won easily by a length and a half, in 6min. 21secs. The Deccan College boat made a good fight for second honours, but were worsted, Bombay beating them by a length. It was a good race, and had Bombay not so much the worst of the stream they would probably have finished closer behind Poona. The Hindoos deserve the greatest credit for the way in which they maintained the uphill fight. They rowed in excellent form, and a little more muscle will make them formidable opponents.

Third Race.—"Canoe Race."

This race attracted four starters and resulted in a match between Dobson and Brownrigg, the former winning by half a length. Time—2min. 27secs.

Fourth Race.—"Ladies' and Gentlemen's Double Sculls."

This resulted in a victory for Mr. Prior and Miss May Pottinger over Dr. Barnes and Miss Watkins. Time—1min. 59sec.

Fifth Race.—"Ladies' Fours."

This race fell to the boat coxed by Mrs. Prior.

H. E. Lady Harris distributed the prizes, and thus ended a most enjoyable day's sport.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* THE HINDUS.

The cricket match Poona *vs.* the Bombay Hindus ended to-day in a signal victory for the latter by 111 runs. The Hindus going in again on a perfect wicket added 141 to their overnight's score; to this Chonkar contributed in fine style 40, Gosavi 32, and Bhandare 32, not out. Poona were unfortunate in losing the services of Leslie who was incapacitated by an attack of fever from playing. Poona then went in and the nine wickets were captured by Gosavi and Chonkar for 124 runs, to which Colonel Rhodes contributed 63 and Mr. Young 22. The victory of the Hindus was due chiefly to their bowling. The whole Eleven were introduced to H. E. Lord Harris, who congratulated them on their form.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY AT MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Aug. 26.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Mylne, will visit Mhow for a special confirmation at the Chaplain's request, and with the Metropolitan's consent on Thursday, the 28th instant. His lordship departs the same night for Neemuch. He is accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. F. N. Hill.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 6.

"This House has no control over the opinions of the poet Swinburne." Such was the grave dictum laid down by Mr. Speaker Peel in the Commons on Tuesday. The bard has, in the current number of the *Fortnightly*, been "raising Cain and breaking things" *à propos* of "his Czarish Majesty Alexander III., Autocrat of all the Russias." There has been a recrudescence of appalling revelations touching prison-life in Siberia lately; and the ministers who manage the Emperor's State theatre for him have once more put on the bills a stock-piece which in Muscovy is always sure to draw—the "Persecution of the Jews" to wit. So Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne has arisen in his might in the *Fortnightly* and has smitten Alexandri Alexandrovich hip and thigh, and has said all manner of ugly things concerning him, and has even gone so far as to utter, in no uncertain voice, the ominous word "tryannicide."

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Another poet, Robert A. Brough, writing, in a comic periodical, of the Emperor's grandfather, went even further than Mr. Swinburne. In a parody of Samuel Lover's "Low-backed Car," Brough thus fiercely apostrophised the monarch who gave us such terrible trouble in the Crimea:—

In battle's wild commotion
The fiercest man of war
Will spare the child, and swords defiled
By woman's blood abhor.
But Nick—the word describes him—
Unmoved by tear or shriek,
The child will slay, its mother flay,
If she dares a word to speak
To disparage the low-bred Czar.
The whole Forty Thieves in a jar,
Not a tithe nor a toil of the villanous soul,
Could express of the low-bred Czar.

***

The *Fortnightly*, with Mr. Swinburne's furious screed against Russian despotism, is in everybody's hands—save, oddly enough, those of her Majesty's Ministers—but Brough's verses are all but forgotten. That is why I have quoted them. They certainly did not attain the honour of being cited in the House of Commons, as was the case with Mr Swinburne's poem, which was made the subject of a question put by Mr. P. O'Brien to the First Lord of the Treasury, and asking whether any representation had been made by the Russian Government to that of England, and whether the law officers of the Crown intended to prosecute Mr. A. C. Swinburne for this gross attack on the Sovereign of a friendly nation. Mr. W. H. Smith made a cautious reply to the effect that he had no official intimation that the question was to be put; and that neither he nor his colleagues had read the publication.

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It is to be hoped that Mr. P. J. O'Brien's common sense will incite him to allow this matter to drop. The days of Sir Vicary Gibbs and *ex-officio* informations are gone, it is to be hoped, for ever. The Government would do no more good by prosecuting Mr. Swinburne than their predecessors at the beginning of the century did by prosecuting the French pamphleteer, Jean Peltier, for libelling Napoleon Bonaparte. Even the prosecution at a much later period of Dr. Bernard for conspiring against the life of the Emperor Napoleon III., was felt at the time to be a grave political blunder. I was present at the doctor's trial—he was defended by Edwin James—and I can see him now, when the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty," striking his kid-gloved hand on the front of the dock and vehemently exclaiming, "I am innocent; but I have conspired, and I *always will conspire*."

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And is Saul also among the prophets? Mr. Labouchere incidentally remarked the other day that there was no instance of foreign potentates having a higher rank than that which they actually possessed assigned to them by other Governments in their diplomatic communications. Whereupon the vivacious "Atlas" in the *World* is "down on" Mr. L. with sledge-hammer force, and points out that the Sultan of Turkey addressed Louis Philippe as "Emperor of the French," just as the French kings of the elder branch were always known in Ottoman diplomatic parlance as "Emperors of France." And "Atlas" is curiously right in his contention. I have before me the complete collection of the "capitulations" and treaties of peace between France and the Sublime Porte, from the time of Francis I. down to that of the Convention of Constantinople in 1838, compiled by the learned Orientalist, T. J. Bianchi; and throughout the last-named document Louis Philippe is always "the very magnificent Emperor of the French." Napoleon, before he ascended the throne, was only "First Consul of France" to the Foreign Office at Stamboul.

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On the other hand, the earlier Sultans used certainly to "take it out" of the Emperors of France in the way of the arrogant assumption of high-sounding titles Hear the Sultan Moustapha, addressing Louis XV.: "I, by the favour of the Most High, distributor of crowns to the Chosroës, who sit on the steps of our throne; the servitor of the two noble cities of Mecca and Medina; the Shadow of Omnipotence on earth; Caliph of Bagdad; Lord of Africa and Arabia; Sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia, and Emperor of the Two Seas;" and so on for at least twenty lines more. I will forward "Atlas" the Turkish text as given by Bianchi, if he likes. 'Tis a pretty character; but as the English charity boy said of our own alphabet, I doubt whether it is worth going through so much to learn so little.

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The *Pall Mall Gazette* seems to have got "a little mixed" with regard to the status of the Warrigal Club, Sydney, and to the meaning of the word "Warrigal" itself. The *P. M. G.* says that the "Warrigal Club is an antipodean institution not unlike our own 'Pelican.'" A warrigal, according to the same trustworthy authority, originally meant a wild black fellow. By an easy and natural transition "warrigal" has now "come to signify a hot-blooded youth who goes the pace and makes things hum when he gets out of his teens."

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I know the Warrigal Club, Sydney, very well, and have been most hospitably entertained there to meet the late W. Bede Dalley, Sir John Robertson, Sir Patrick Jennings, Sir John Hay, and other prominent Australian statesmen and personages of light and leading. I should say that the genial, but somewhat staid and exclusive, Warrigals have about as much social affinity with the Pelicans as the Travellers' have with the Savage Club, or the New York Century with our Wyndham. Squatters are largely represented among the members of the Warrigal; and the squatters are the aristocracy of New South Wales.

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Touching the precise meaning of the word "warrigal," I am not precisely prepared to make an affidavit that, at some remote period, there may not have been in the forests of Gipps' land a tribe of aboriginal savages known as Warrigals. But a present warrigal means a wild dog; and the Rev. J. G. Wood, in his Natural History, gives a description of the "warragal or dingo."

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I suppose that I shall be able to afford to buy an Edison talking doll some of these days, and that, after I have heard it squeak a few times, it will drift away into the "portion of weeds and outworn faces;" just as has been the case with two type-writers (the last cost me twenty pounds, and I used it about four times); a machine for writing in the dark; a patent fork, which could be used as a spoon as well; a cigar-case with a watch in the cover; and countless maps, books, pamphlets, and letters which you are continually wanting and which you can never find when you need them. Herein lies one of the chief disadvantages of living in a flat. You have never enough room; at least, such has been my experience during the last four-and-twenty months. The unfortunate servants, at their wits' end to know how to bestow the articles lying about, get into the habit of cramming and stuffing them into holes and corners—"anywhere, anywhere, out of the way." Thus some Saturday, when you have a few hours' leisure for a determined "rout and rummage," a long-since-vanished Greek tragedy turns up in an old hat, and a long-sought-for case of mathematical instruments makes its appearance in a bonnet-box labelled "Elise."

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But those talking dolls of the magician, Edison. What have they to do with an article on Rivarol which I have just been reading in an exceptionally interesting number—the current one—of *Temple Bar*? Thus much. In the Rivarol paper incidental mention was made of the "talking heads" made by a certain Abbé Mical. Now, I have heard something of Friar Bacon's brazen head; and Vaucanson's duck, to say nothing of his flute-player, was not altogether a stranger to me; but the Abbé Mical and his talking heads represented to me, I confess, nothing but mystery. So I went to the books. I find that the ingenious cleric in question flourished in the reign of Louis XV., and died just ninety years ago. He was an extremely skilful mechanician, and made automaton flute-players and singing shepherds; but the Mrs. Grundy of the period objected to the nudity of his figures, and the orthodox Abbé destroyed them. Subsequently he produced a bronze head which talked well enough without a body; but this, too, was destroyed as being imperfect. Ultimately, the indefatigable Abbé presented to the Academy of Sciences an extended series of heads which discoursed most volubly, and which were mounted on mahogany boxes, in the interior of which, it was said, was a glottis, the air passing through which struck various membranes producing variously modulated sounds.

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The Abbé Mical tried to induce the French Government to buy his invention, but M. Lenoiz, the Lieutenant of the Police, was against him; and authority would have nought of his talking heads. It is curious to remember that while the poor Abbé was vainly besieging the portals of officiality a certain American philosopher named Benjamin Franklin was living at Passy. Did the inventor of the lightning conductor ever come in contact with the constructor of the talking heads, I wonder? I might find out, perhaps, if I waded through the twenty volumes of Grimm's "Correspondence;" but the time is so short.

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A lady, writing on servants in the *Nineteenth Century*, suggests that our domestics should have two hours daily for rest and recreation, during which time they should be able to do exactly as they liked, and not to be expected to answer the call of the bell. With all my heart, madam, say I, *so long as the servants do not live in the house.* Waiters at large hotels and stewards on board ocean steamers have their hours "off," I apprehend. But in hotels and on board ships when one batch of waiters or stewards are "off," another contingent is "on"; and in small households it is impossible to secure continuous relays of servants. The domestic difficulty might, perhaps, be met if we engaged all our servants on the "charing" principle. The cook and her scullery maid, the parlour maid and the housemaid, would all come for a certain number of hours every day, and be paid at the rate of so much an hour. For the purpose of fetching and carrying we might send to the nearest co-operative stores for commissionaires or boy-messengers; while for answering the door at night, especially if we had a dinner party, it would be as well to obtain the services of a janitor or *concierge* of the French pattern. "*Cordon, s'il vous plait?*" That is the complexion we might easily come to.

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Butlers and footmen I say nothing about. They are not "for the likes of me"; and the upper classes, who really know how to manage their servants, because they entrust their management to rigidly despotic housekeeper, have little difficulty in finding butlers and lacqueys. So it is with coachmen and grooms. They are skilled workmen; they know their trade, and work diligently at it. Among the upper middle classes, ladies' maids and male body servants had best be dispensed with in order to avoid friction. I don't know what a lady would do if her maid told her that she must have two hours' immunity from answering the bell in the course of every day; but I do know that if I had a man-servant who favoured me with a similar intimation, he would travel down my stairs—I live on the third floor—much quicker than he had ascended them.

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No music for paupers! A kind-hearted ratepayer of Marylebone, I read lately, offered the local Board of Guardians the gratuitous services of a military band to play one afternoon a week in the grounds of the workhouse. It was considered, however, by several members of the Board that it was not expedient to allow such a "luxury" to the inmates, and the offer of the kind-hearted ratepayer was declined with thanks. I am afraid it must be conceded that the denial of martial music to the Marylebone paupers was logical enough. The ears of prisoners are not solaced with military music, and a large number of the inmates of our work-houses are prisoners—with the paradoxical proviso that they can get out of prison whenever they like by the simple process of discharging themselves. To be sure, there are, in every workhouse, a considerable proportion of very old men and women, utterly helpless and worn out; and to these poor old creatures a little enlivening music once a week might prove a blessed boon; but their feeble claims are heavily counterbalanced by the stern necessity of making life as uncomfortable as it can legally be made to the idle and reprobate able-bodied paupers. No nice music for them, the varlets!

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Yet do I remember, some five years since, in an Asylum for Decrepit Destitutes somewhere in Tasmania—was it at Hobart or Launceston?—watching a clergyman with his precentor and a choir of five or six young ladies and a harmonium on wheels, moving from ward to ward in the sunny forenoon, and singing and playing hymns to the paupers. Many of these poor bedridden creatures had been convicts in their youth and in their prime. One man was pointed out to me as having been punished with an aggregate of 5,000 lashes with the "cat;" and among both sexes there were to be seen faces which age had not made venerable, but which retained an absolutely diabolical expression. Yet it was very touching to mark some of the worst "cases" turning on their pillows and listening with faint smiles to the music, while others tried to sit up in bed and join their shaking old hands in prayer.

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I hear that an order has been issued in the Fatherland that the female clerks employed in the German postal telegraph service, are from this time forward to wear a uniform, which consists of a blue jersey with orange collar and brass buttons. But there is a saving clause in this stern decree—the skirts are to be left to the discretion of the wearer. Like my useful friend, the pawnbroker, the fair nymphs of the telegraph offices are only visible to the waist when behind their respective counters. Naturally, the careful German Government see no necessity to supply the gentle Gretchens with smart skirts all of one pattern and make.

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Something is evidently wrong in the jury-box! I read with astonishment the remark of the jury in their verdict of the Laermann trial—"*that they thought both Lieutenant de Ponthieu and Mrs. Grandt should have been charged with the prisoner.*" The jury had nothing whatever to do either with De Ponthieu or with Mrs. Grandt. They were merely sworn to well and truly try the case between the Queen and Laermann. A jury is neither a committee of tastes nor a censor of morals. It is a judge of facts testified to in evidence; and the judge ought surely to have sternly rebuked them for meddling in matters over which they had no control.

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It is to be hoped we have heard the last of executions by electricity, after all the sickening and horrible details given of the execution of Kemmler. Such a mode of putting a criminal to death is, to say the least of it, a shame and a scandal to civilisation, and a repetition of such abominable torture should be sternly prohibited. Not only had the wretched prisoner to endure the death agony twice over, but it seems little short of barbarous that he should have had to undergo the previous agony and suffering of being "fitted with the cap" and "measured for the chair" a day or two beforehand.

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The barracks question is being discussed again, in the matter of quarters for the officers of the Guards with the men of the brigade. I suppose few people know that the Guards had no barracks at all until the close of the last century. The unmarried men of the Foot Guards were billeted in public-houses, while the married men lived at home and were allowed to work at a trade. The reason why the officers of the Household Cavalry lived with their men is obvious: there were horses to be stabled and stable duty to be got through every morning and evening. Even old Knightsbridge Barracks would be only a hundred years old, and the Albany Street Barracks were built during the Regency.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE BOMBAY CREW AT POONA.

(FROM OUR BOATING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The actual list of starters for the various events in the Regatta, having now been published, I am able to give you them in full. Mr. W. H. Le Quesne will have the onerous task of despatching us on our journey for the "Challenge Fours," while Mr. Tom Le Mesurier will undertake the by-no-means less difficult one, we hope, of deciding which boat first appears past the winning post.

The programme for this evening will be as follows:—

1st Race.—"Senior Sculls," 4 p. m. Distance—¾ mile.

Mr. E. W. Larnder.
Mr. H. K. Beauchamp.

2nd Race.—"Challenge Fours," 4-30 p. m. Distance—one mile.

Poona.	st.	lb.
Mr. C. C. Carr, (bow)	10	12
Mr. A. Nugent, (2)	11	12
Mr. R. D. Prior, (3)	12	9
Mr. W. D. Turner (stroke)	10	7
Mr. R. G. Oxenham (cox)	9	7
Bombay.	**st.**	**lb.**
Mr. G. E. Schofield (bow)	11	2
Mr. W. A. Waller (2)	10	7
Mr. H. H. Deane (3)	12	11
Mr. H. M. Stuart (stroke)	12	3
Mr. C. A. Beatty (cox)	8	3
Deccan College.	**st.**	**lb.**
Mr. D. E. Deshmukh (bow)	10	0
Mr. B. D. Deshpande (2)	10	12
Mr. M. B. Agashe (3)	10	0
Mr. R. R. Shrigaonkar (stroke)	10	0
Mr. V. H. Chitale (cox)	8	8

3rd Race.—"Canoes," 5 p.m.

Dobson, Young, and Beauchamp.

4th Race.—"Ladies' and Gentlemen's Double Sculls," 5-30 p.m. Distance—¼ mile.

Mr. R. D. Prior } 1
Miss May Pottinger }
Dr. Barnes } 2
Mr. Watkins }

5th Race.—"Ladies' Fours, 6 p.m. Distance—½ mile.

It will be seen that, of the three fours entered for the "Challenge Fours," the Bombay crew has the pull in weight, being an aggregate, without, of course, the cox, of 46st. 9lb, or an average of 11st. 9lb. Poona is close up, aggregating 45st. 12lb., with an average of 11st. 6lb., while the Deccan crew is an extraordinarily light one; their aggregate is only 40st. 12lb., or an average throughout the boat of 10st. 3lb. The Fusiliers have not entered. We have been putting in regular work every day, and much improved. Yesterday we had some tubbing practice, as usual, then out in the four for a short spell, and practised starting. Then again out in the evening, and, after paddling up to the starting point, set to at it to row the course and managed in 6¼ minutes, or nearly a minute shorter than the first day we did it. The boat went particularly well, both at the start to the finish, and though a little "dead" in the middle. We shall no doubt pat that right in the race this evening, when we have the other boats alongside of us to keep us up to the mark. Poona are undoubtedly the strongest crew against us, but we have the pull over them in both weight and reach.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's cotton circular, dated, Hongkong, August 7, says:—"Owing to large arrivals and impatience of importers, the dealers have succeeded in securing a further concession of from 50 cents to a dollar per bale in the prices of superior and suitable descriptions of Indian yarns, in which a moderate business has been done. Outside of the desirable and finer qualities, the market has become extremely depressed, unsettled and demoralized, owing to the very weak and excessively submissive attitude of holders, who under the apprehension of prices going very much lower later on have been forcing sales at lower and lower rates every day, not only of medium and inferior threads, but also of desirable and fine qualities, the productions of some Bombay and Calcutta Mills. Prices of such descriptions have ruled very unsteady and irregular, and in many cases show a decline of from two to three dollars per bale. As the lower tendency of prices has not still been checked, some dealers are disinclined to operate until the market becomes steady. Several spinnings of unsuitable, medium and inferior qualities are unsaleable even at the present cheap rates, and their quotations are only nominal. By this time, names of two new Mills, "Ceylon" and "Maharaja of Mysore," will be noticed in our list of spinnings, and their productions are seemed to be of inferior quality. A limited business has been effected in a few superior and favourite spinnings of No. 20s. at a decline of about 25 to 50 cents per bale from previous quotations. Only small sales have been made of some medium threads at very low and irregular rates. The same remarks apply to No. 16s., only a few special chops having been dealt in at from 50 cents to a dollar under previous rates; and a few lots of medium qualities having been forced at a decline of one to two dollars per bale. A moderate business has been done in suitable and superior chops of No. 12s. at from 50 cents to a dollar per bale under previous rates; but only trifling sales of medium and inferior qualities have been effected at a decline of one to two dollars on previous quotations. A fair business has to be noticed in desirable qualities and favourite threads of No. 10s., but prices of such descriptions have receded from 50 cents per bale; while a few medium and common threads have attracted a little attention owing to the exceedingly cheap rates at which some lots have been forced on the market. No. 6s. and No. 8s. have experienced a further decline of one to two dollars per bale in prices, especially the former count, owing to large supplies, absence of demand and pressure to realize. A small business is reported in No. 24s. at low prices. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., 30s., and 40s. still remain quiet and without enquiry. A good demand for some of the outports has produced a slight improvement in the prices of best Nos. 16s. and 20s. in Shanghai, but No. 10s. have continued depressed owing to large supplies. A few lots of lower qualities of No. 16s. offering here at very cheap rates have been bought for the Shanghai market. A moderate business has been passing at the Coast Ports at the present low prices. During the fortnight arrival 12,748 bales, sale 9,878 bales. Shipments to Coast Ports 1,594 bales; and unsold stocks 30,014 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 759 bales, for Shanghai 6,108 bales. The good demand in Japan, advised in our last report, continued for a few days, after which it had almost entirely ceased, and the market was dull at the close.

A REGIMENTAL MEMORIAL.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) have recently erected in St. Peter's Church and in St. Patrick's Chapel, Fort William, Calcutta, memorial tablets to three of their comrades—Lieutenant J. F. Stewart, Lance-Corporal P. McCormic and Private John Owens—who were killed while on survey duty in the Chittagong Hills, Eastern Bengal Frontier, by a marauding party of the wild Shendu tribe.

Each tablet consists of a rectangular slab of polished dove-colored marble on which is fixed a white marble shield. This shield is surmounted with the honours and badges of the regiment carved in white marble. The Prince of Wales' plume rest on two crossed maple leaves between which is the old number—"100"—of the regiment. Underneath these again is a scroll bearing the honours of the regiment, *viz.*, "Niagara," "Central India." The shields bear the following inscription:—

"Erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st Battalion Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) in memory of Lieutenant John Frazer Stewart, Lance-Corporal Patrick McCormick and Private John Owens, of the same Battalion, who were killed while on duty in the Chittagong Hills, Eastern Bengal Frontier, 3rd February 1888."

At the base of each shield are two crossed branches of laurel also carved in white marble. The design, which has been much admired, was made by Lieutenant N. H. C. Dickinson of the regiment. Messrs. Llewelyn & Co., Sculptors, Calcutta, executed the contract.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The fixture for to-day is Civil *vs.* Military, and as strong teams have been got together to represent the respective sides, an interesting match is expected. Play will begin at 11 o'clock. A tent will be provided for ladies.

THE MOHORRUM.

This festival will be brought to a close this afternoon at about sunset. For the occasion of the immersion of the *taboots*, the Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Gell, has issued instructions. He licensed the construction of one hundred and seventy *taboots*, and eight hundred and seventy-eight *punjas*. These will be distributed as follows:—In the A Division, which extends from Colaba, and includes the Fort, Esplanade, Arthur Crawford Market, and Boree Bunder there will be 5 *taboots* and 20 *punjas*. In the B Division, which extends from portion of Dhobie Talao and includes Lohar Chawl, Kudduck, Chuckla, Mandavie, and Oomercarry, there will be 53 *taboots* and 137 *punjas*. In the C Division, which extends from portion of Dhobie Talao, and includes Sonapore, Bholeshwar, Kalbadevie, and Breach Candy, there will be 48 *taboots* and 261 *punjas*. In the D Division, which extends from Girgaum and includes Khetwady, Tardeo, Mahaluxmee, and Malabar Hill there will be 8 *taboots* and 55 *punjas*. In the E Division, which extends from Cammateepoora and includes Byculla, Mazagon, and portion of Parel, there will be 43 *taboots* and 33½ *punjas*. In the F and G Divisions, which extend from portion of Parel and includes Dadur, Mahim, Worlee, Sion, Sewree, and Matoonga, there will be 13 *taboots* and 71 *punjas*. At about noon to-day the taboots and *punjas* from the several sections of the city will move in a procession in due order by the usual route through Bhendy Bazaar Road, thence from the Bible Depository, through the Esplanade Cross Road over the Carnac Bunder Railway Overbridge, and thence to the seashore at Cooly Bunder, where the immersion ceremony will be performed. The European police officers in charge of sections will be mounted, and will follow up each procession that leaves their district of supervision to maintain order. During the course of the afternoon, while the procession is passing, the tramway-cars will cease running through the Kalbadavie and the Bhendy Bazaar Road so that through communication by tramway to Byculla and Parel will be stopped for a time, and also the through communication to the other tramway terminus stations, Girgaum, Grant Road, and Wari Bunder will be stopped for a time. The European police officers have been warned to maintain order during the procession, and the parties concerned have also been instructed to abide by the orders of the police escorting the procession.

A DISPUTE ABOUT RS. 1,000.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the case of John Michael Simon *vs.* Mrs. Sarah Greengrass in which John Michael Simon had taken out a notice calling upon the defendant to show cause why a summons should not be issued against her on a charge of theft of property; alleged to be worth Rs. 1,000, was called on for hearing. Mr. De Souza appeared for Mrs. Greengrass, and the complainant in person.

John Michael Simon said: I am a tanner and taxidermist. I have a tannery in No. 221, Bellasis Road. This tannery was sold to me on the 12th July, 1890, by Sydney Carlton and Joshua Greengrass. I was carrying on work until the 2nd instant undisturbed until about 2 p.m. of that date when my clerk Durham told me that Mrs. Sarah Greengrass had entered my shop by force, and threatened to strike him. I immediately went to the Byculla Police Station and reported the matter to Inspector Cobb, who referred me to this Court. I went back to my tannery where I saw Mrs. Greengrass and another young lady. They had labourers engaged in removing every thing away, to the value of Rs. 300, besides other property belonging to my customers. I produce an agreement, showing the property worth Rs. 1,000 sold to me by Sydney Carlton & Company. Some of the working tools, &c., belonging to my business, which I had purchased afterwards, were also taken away by Mrs. Greengrass. When I asked for an explanation for doing so, and prevented her from removing my property, she ordered three of her servants to strike me. I was not beaten, but an attempt was made. I then locked the gate of my premises. The young lady went away and brought a European police officer, who came there, and assisted them in removing some of the flower-pots. I then left and saw my lawyer Mr. Sealy, who advised me to take the old lady up and put her out of the house. I came back and told her to leave when she locked my office room door, which contained valuable papers. My witnesses are Thomas Roadmair and Mudder. The next day when I went there I was not given admission. I climbed over the wall and went in when Mrs. Greengrass sent for a native policeman and charged me with trespass. The house belongs to an Arab. There is some house rent due to the landlord of the house, and it is not for the rent that my property was taken away.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza: I bought the concern on the 12th July, and took possession of it on that date, and was ousted on the 2nd instant. I was to pay my workmen from the 12th July. I did not pay any house-rent. I made no agreement with the landlord. I was to quit the premises on the 1st September under a notice from the landlord. I paid Rs. 127-8 under the agreement. I have to pay Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Charles Joshua Greengrass. I do not know whether Mrs. Greengrass has paid any money to her son to go on with the business. I have passed a note for Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Greengrass. My information was drawn up by Mr. Sealy. I gave him instructions to draw it up. He advised me to lift her up and throw her out. I cannot pay the Rs. 1,000 to Mrs. Greengrass for the concern. If Mrs. Greengrass is willing to pay me all the damages that were incurred, I am willing to give up the concern to her.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 30th instant.

TIME BARGAINS IN SHARES.

The following is the text of the bill introduced in the Legislative Council of Hongkong by the Hon. J. J. Keswick, to which we referred recently. The bill is entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law in respect of the sale of shares in companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances 1865 to 1888, and in other joint stock companies," and is as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the prevention of contracts for the sale and purchase of shares and stock in joint stock companies of which the sellers are not possessed or over which they have no control, be it enacted as follows:—

1.—That all contracts, agreements, and tokens of sale and purchase which shall from and after the—— be made or entered into for the sale or transfer, or purporting to be for the sale or transfer, of any share or shares, or of any stock or other interest in any joint stock company constituted under or regulated by the provisions of any act of Parliament, any local Ordinance, royal charter, or letters patent, issuing shares or stock transferable by any deed or written instrument, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever unless such contract, agreement, or other token shall set forth and designate in writing such shares, stock or interest by the respective numbers by which the same are distinguished at the making of such contract agreement, or token on the register or books of such joint stock companies as aforesaid, or where there is no such register of shares or stock by distinguishing numbers, then unless such contract, agreement, or other token shall set forth the person or persons in whose name or names such shares, stock, or interest shall at the time of making such contract stand as the registered proprietor thereof in the books of such joint stock companies, and every person whether principal, broker, or agent, who shall wilfully insert in any such contract, agreement, or other token any false entry of such numbers, or any name or names other than that of the person or persons in whose name such shares, stock, or interest shall stand as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and be punished accordingly.

At Bow Street Police Court, on Thursday, Aug. 7, before Sir John Bridge, an Indian, named Amulk, was charged with wandering without visible means of subsistence. The defendant was recently charged at this court, and it appeared that he had come to England to appeal to the Queen with reference to some property he claimed in India. The matter had been considered by the Privy Council and decided against him. He had had an offer made him to pay his fare back to India, but he refused to go and went to the India Office, where he slept on the steps. It became necessary to again take him into custody. Through an interpreter, he absolutely refused to go back to India unless he had a paper directing his land to be given back to him, as he had lost caste. Sir John Bridge: Well, he will get that back. The Interpreter: No, he loses that by crossing salt water. Sir John Bridge: Well, he cannot get it back by staying here. The prisoner said he would not go back. Sir John Bridge remanded him for a week.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons.)

A POSTAL PEON ATTACKED BY THE "DEVIL."

IMPERATRIX *vs.* PUTTOO BABOO HODOWDEKAR.

This was a reference by Mr. J. H. Todd, District Magistrate of Ratnagherry, reporting, for the orders of the High Court, the proceedings in this case held before Mr. Luxmon Narayen Ajgaokar, first-class magistrate. The accused was charged with robbery of a Government mail, and with causing hurt to a postal peon, but was acquitted and discharged.

It appears from the first-class magistrate's finding that, while a postal peon was descending the Obhadada Hill on the night of the 8th April last, the accused came all of a sudden across the road and demanded of him his torch, threatening, in case of refusal, to kill him, and stating that he was a "devil" from Thikan Bandia. Babajee, the postal peon, stated that he considered the accused to be a real devil, and struck him with his torch, whereupon the accused struck him on his head with a stick, in consequence of which he fell down insensible and knew not what took place thereafter. Another witness stated that the accused had in his hand a bamboo stick, that he began to dance before them, saying that he was a devil, and that he had turned up the hair on his head, which led the witness to believe that he was a real devil. The witness threw away his private bag, containing eatables, and fled. The statements of other witnesses showed that the accused, who was employed at Marmagoa, in the Goa territory for two or three months, returned home sick, suffering from fever, that he was all right two or three days after arrival, but that afterwards he began to show symptoms of insanity by rolling down on the ground; going from door to door asking for food; going to the burial-ground and calling to his brother, who died nine or ten years ago; and dancing here and there. He used to wander about at night, making shrill cries, hallooing, and using abusive language towards the villagers. The first-class magistrate was of opinion upon the evidence that the accused was in "a temporary fit of insanity," when he committed the acts complained of; that he was, it seemed, quite incapable of thinking or acting like a rational being at the time; and therefore the magistrate thought that the accused was not accountable for the offence with which he was charged. It was clear the accused had no intention to rob the Government mail, because he did not steal any of the articles in the bag or the money. He only ate a bread or two and a small quantity of cajoo-nuts and cocoanuts, which were in the private bag of one of the peons. At the time of committing the alleged acts, the accused, in the opinion of the magistrate, was insane and unable to know the nature of the acts he was doing. There was no doubt he committed the robbery and voluntarily caused hurt to the complainant; but he was not guilty of the offence specified in the charge under section 84 of the Indian Penal Code. He was therefore acquitted and discharged under section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Todd, in making the reference, remarked that the trying magistrate found that there was no doubt that the accused committed the offences with which he was charged, but held that, as he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing that he was doing an act which was wrong or contrary to law, he was not guilty of the offences charged; and he was therefore acquitted and discharged under section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under section 470, the magistrate was bound to have stated specifically whether the accused committed the act or not. This he had not done; but from his finding it distinctly appeared that the accused did commit the act alleged; and therefore, under section 471, the magistrate had no power to discharge the accused. He should have ordered him to be kept in custody and reported the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Their lordships, on a review of the proceedings, reversed the order passed by the first-class magistrate discharging the accused, and directed him to make legal orders in the case in accordance with sections 470 and 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy.)

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF POLICE CONSTABLES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GANESH RANGNATH AND ASARAM GHANESHAM.

This was a review and an appeal by the first accused from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who in March last convicted the two accused of wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession in two instances, and sentenced the first accused to one month's simple imprisonment for each offence, or two months in all; and the second accused to one day's simple imprisonment for each offence. Mr. Daji Abajee Khare appeared for the first accused, and Mr. B. A. Bhagvat for the second.

It appeared that the first accused was a chief constable, and the second was a head constable under the orders of the first. They, with three others were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to one Prayag, his wife Jani, and his son Bhuta, with a view to extort statements from them as to the whereabouts of certain property which, it was believed, that Prayag had received as his share of the plunder in a certain theft in which he was supposed to have taken part; and further with wrongfully confining Jani and Bhuta with the same object. The Sessions Judge found that it was not proved that hurt was caused to Prayag or Jani, and that it was

SOCIALISTS AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN AUSTRALIA.

According to the Australian papers just to hand, the Socialist agitation which is carried on in connection with the unemployed movement reached a climax in the arrest of four men for insulting behaviour at the meeting on the wharf at Melbourne. The meeting near the Working Men's College on the morning of the 25th ult. was not a large one, and the speeches were mainly directed to the discussion which had taken place in the Trades Hall Council on the previous evening. The speakers declared that the Trades Hall estimate of the numbers of men unemployed was totally unreliable, and they maintained that there were still 10,000 men in Melbourne who were in want of work. A resolution casting ridicule on the Trades Hall Council was adopted by the meeting.

On Saturday evening, 25 ult., at 11 o'clock, a meeting was held on the vacant piece of ground opposite Princes-bridge station. There was a moderate attendance, and after half an hour's speaking it was decided to adjourn to the ground in Latrobe-street in the hope of attracting additional numbers by making an informal demonstration through the city. The crowd accordingly passed along Swanston-street and down Collins-street in order to traverse Elizabeth-street *en route*. A large number of police were in attendance, and followed the crowd as it moved. On the way there was a little disorder in Collins-street, and the leaders of the agitation state that a man was struck by a constable who attempted to restore order, but the charge is denied by the police.

A large crowd assembled on the 30th ult. on the Queen's Wharf. It was rumoured that Mr. Gillies, the Premier, was to be publicly burnt in effigy, to mark the feeling in which he is held by the leaders of the unemployed agitation. The rumour spread widely, and something like 7,000 persons assembled at the wharf yesterday afternoon in expectation of witnessing a lively scene. In this they were not disappointed, the meeting being an exciting one from start to finish. The police were present in fairly strong numbers. A clumsily designed effigy of the Premier had been brought down to the wharf under guard of a number of Socialists, and saturated with korosine in readiness for the lighted match to be applied to it. From this fact it is believed that the Socialist leaders feared the police would not allow them to burn the figure in Flinders Park, whither it was their intention to proceed on the breaking up of the meeting, and so they determined to set the effigy alight at the wharf, and on the first opportunity, in the hope that the police officers would let the thing burn when once it was alight. In this, however, they were mistaken. The police closely watched every movement of the ring-leaders.

Some speeches having been made, a man, named Thomas Green, a labourer, who has identified himself closely with the movement, mounted a chair, and announced that it was his intention to proceed to Flinders Park, and it was generally understood that as the effigy had not yet been burnt it was intended to commit it to the flames in that locality. But, reminded of the presence of the police, Mr. Green explained that he did not invite any of the unemployed to follow him, though if they elected to do so he would not of course prevent them. This was looked upon as the signal for a general move to the park. By this time—it was then about 4-15—the police had been reinforced by a number of constables from the Russell-street barracks, and so serious did the outlook appear that the authorities determined to hold a number of mounted troopers in readiness for any emergency which might arise. Though no trooper appeared upon the scene, it soon became known or feared that they were in readiness, and in consequence the crowd appeared to get more and more undecided as to what course of action they should adopt.

In their purpose to visit Flinders Park the men to whom the leaders had temporarily deputed the superintendence of the movement were prevented by an attempt being made by the police to arrest a man in the centre of the crowd on a charge of insulting behaviour. The offender, it is alleged, had made use of objectionable expressions, and the uniform police determined to arrest him. In this endeavour they were at once seconded by the plain clothes officers, and on the prisoner being marched off in the direction of the King-street watch house, the course of the whole crowd was diverted from the Flinders Park route to the locality of the lock-up, at the corner of Bourke and King street. In King-street the crowd became densely packed and extended from Flinders-street to Bourke-street, and there was but little elbow room between the units making up the crowd. The arrest of the man came as a surprise to the leaders, but there was no violent protest. They contented themselves by indulging in jostling the police and in rough horse play, calling at times to their friends in the rear to push the police into the river or smash in their helmets. So forcible was the sway of the large crowd that at one time, when it was charged by Sub-Inspector Gray and his *posse* of constables, two of the police—Constables Geelan and O'Shay—experienced a very narrow escape from being pushed headlong into the Yarra. To make any head-way at all through the crowd the officers had to draw their batons, and after a short struggle they succeeded in lodging several prisoners in the King-street watch house, and managed to capture the effigy of the Premier. This took place at about 4-30 p.m. On the way to the watch house the officers were subjected to ridicule by some of the lowest, of the low characters of Melbourne, who had assembled, not from any sympathy with the Socialistic movement, but from a desire to see what at one time promised to be a serious conflict between the rabble and the officers of the law. "Shoot down the coppers" was a phrase repeatedly heard issuing from the throats of numbers of the larrikin class—both male and female—and under circumstances of a trying nature the officers maintained their position with as little force as was possible, though with the greatest difficulty. Messrs. Rosa, Flynn, and other prominent agitators connected with the Socialists, had in the meantime become lost in the crowd, and personally, so far as can be gathered, they gave no encouragement to the men to resist the police.

A further meeting was held to protest against the action of the police authorities in arresting the men on the wharf during the afternoon. The attendance was considerable, about 700 persons being present. The speeches delivered were of a very fiery nature, and the people were recommended to form revolutionary organizations in order that they might protect themselves if needful from "unconstitution" action on the part of the police. The right of free speech was declared to be in danger, and the liberties of the people were being trodden under foot. In order to bring about a better state of things it was suggested by one speaker that a society should be established on similar lines to the Clan-na-Gael of America. Another agitator recommended the formation of military clubs. "We do not want to resist the law," he said, "but the experience of this afternoon has taught us the value of organisation. There is nothing to prevent you from forming a military club and drilling yourselves to act in concert, and then if occasion should arise you will no longer be helpless units, but you can act together at the word of command, and sweep away resistance from before you." During the course of the meeting a collection was made throughout the crowd in order to raise sufficient funds to bail out the men who had been arrested. The collection was vigorously pushed, and after the second round had been made the total sum received amounted to about £8. At about 10 o'clock some of the leaders announced that they were going away to bail Clayton out, and encouraged the meeting to remain on the ground until they came back from the King-street police station after having performed their errand. A few minutes later a little band slipped quietly away from the crowd in order to seek for a magistrate who should arrange for the bail. The houses of several justices were visited, but as the hour was getting late, and some of them were out of town, the errand proved fruitless, and the attempt was reluctantly relinquished.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA.

In the return of railway accidents in India during the last quarter of 1889, it is shown that with an increase of 2583·25 miles, or 19·61 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and of 1,752,017 miles, or 15·22 per cent., in the train-mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., increased by 66 or 10·58 per cent., as compared with the average of the five corresponding previous quarters. The number of passengers and others killed and injured by accidents to trains, &c., is 0·662 and 1·168 respectively per million of passengers carried. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., increased from 11 killed and 26 injured to 18 killed and 24 injured. The accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., have also increased from 35 killed and 110 injured to 41 killed and 137 injured. The total number of persons killed and injured from all causes over the whole of the Indian Railway system, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of five previous years, also show increases from 162 killed and 173 injured to 154 killed and 239 injured, or 50·98 and 38·15 per cent., respectively, against increases of 19·61 and 15·22 per cent. in the open and train mileages.

THE SHIPPING DIFFICULTY IN MELBOURNE.

A largely attended meeting of the Federated Seamen's Union was held at the Trades Hall shortly before the Australian mail left to consider the proposed alterations in the rules which have been drafted by the recent conference in Sydney. The Victorian delegates, who had attended the conference, were present at the meeting, and they reported in detail the proceedings of the intercolonial delegates in drawing up the new code of rules. They also described the negotiations which afterwards took place between the conference and the Steamship Owners' Association. The delegates stated that the suggested rules had been submitted to the ship owners before they had been endorsed by the various branches of the union in order to arrive at a settlement if possible before they were formally adopted on the books of the union. The hoped for settlement, however, had not been possible on account of the action of the owners, and it remained for the various branches to say whether they would support the position which the conference had taken up. A long discussion took place at the meeting respecting the report given by the delegates, and it was ultimately decided to take a plebiscite vote of all the members of the union, to see whether they were in favor of the amendments proposed. The secretary was therefore instructed to forward a copy of the rules to every member, with the request that an answer should be returned not later than 25th August. The interval of three weeks was decided on in order to give time for every man to be communicated with, for only a small proportion would be in port on any particular date. When the answers have been received, a meeting will be held to consider the best means of giving effect to the opinions expressed. It is understood that the delegates who attended the conference for other colonies will take similar steps to submit the rules to the branches which they represented.

When the Steamship Owners' Association announced its intention of making certain concessions to the marine officers through the agency of a new association which had been formed in Sydney, there was a good deal of surprise expressed by the marine officers in Melbourne, seeing that they had never heard anything before respecting the society in question. However, the Melbourne office of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association received a communication from the branch in Sydney stating that there really was such a society as the Mercantile Marine Service Association, and describing its character and functions. The letter said that the association was a very small one, and it was mainly composed of old masters who had retired from active service, and were now interested more or less in the various shipping companies. There were no officers amongst the members, and not a single master who was actually in charge of a vessel.

A meeting of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association was held at its office, 448, Flinders-street, to discuss the present position of the relations existing between its members and the Steamship Owners' Association. The meeting was held in private, representatives of the press not being admitted. There was a large attendance of members, and Mr. Trenwith, M.L.A., was present as a representative from the Trades Hall Council. The new scale of wages offered by the ship owners, through Mercantile Marine Service Association of Australasia, was discussed at length, and it is understood that the officers expressed their determination to resist in some way the attempt which is apparently being made by the ship owners to boycott the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association. For several hours a discussion was kept up bearing upon the concessions granted by the owners and their present attitude towards the officers; but no decision was come to as to whether the concessions which have been made through the Mercantile Marine Service Association should be accepted or not. The tone of the meeting was in favour of a determined stand being taken to secure the recognition by the Steamship Owners' Association of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, and this the former body refuse to entertain so long as the latter society is affiliated with the Trades Hall Council. The meeting decided that the association should continue its allegiance to the Trades Hall Council, and Mr. Trenwith was elected an honorary life member.

A special meeting of the Marine Officers' Association was held at which a deputation was appointed to wait on the Trades and Labor Council, with reference to existing grievances. It was resolved that no member of the society should receive concessions unless tendered through the medium of the Maritime Officers' Association. Statements were made that concessions had been offered by the steamship owners to individual members and declined. It was eventually agreed that an ultimatum be forwarded to the Steamship Owners' Association on the 8th inst., and unless concessions were made or a compromise arrived at, members would be withdrawn from the boats on the 15th inst. A good deal of indignation was expressed at the formation of the opposition society, under the patronage of the owners.

A meeting of the newly created Mercantile Maritime Officers' Association of Australia, the opposition society mentioned above, was held in the afternoon to consider the report of the sub-committee appointed to prepare rules. The report was considered at great length, and further consideration adjourned.

It is expected that there will be trouble over the unloading of the steamer Janet Nicoll, with produce from the South Sea Islands. There is a part of kanaka crew aboard, and the wharf labourers had already threatened not to work the vessel if the kanakas were retained.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON AMERICA.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who spent four months in the United States on his way home from India some time ago, has been interviewed in London by a representative of the New York *World*. His opinions of America are rather uncomplimentary, although he admits that he met some "very nice people" there. "I don't think" (he said) "that Americans ever fully realise the discomforts that a civilized traveller who visits them for the first time is obliged to submit to. Doubtless it is all well enough when you are used to it."

Mr. Kipling found the American young girl very charming indeed—except at Chautauqua, "a sort of lawn-tennis Academy of the Arts and Sciences":—I remember (he says) that during a short visit to Chautauqua I nearly got into trouble by remarking to a friend that the women's voices gave me the impression that they should be shut up and fed on oil for a year. I had a good opportunity at Chautauqua to study the average American woman out of doors, and I found myself wondering whether it was true, as the East had taught me, that women have no souls. The motions of their minds were like unto the jumpings of grasshoppers in a bait-box.

The young men are "weak i' the head" and got fuddled too early in the day:—The young men of America rejoice in the days of their youth. They gamble, yacht-race, enjoy prize-fights and cock-fights, the one openly the other in secret; they establish luxurious clubs; they break themselves over horseflesh and other things, and they are instant in quarrel. At twenty they are experienced in business; embark on vast enterprises; take partner as experienced as themselves, and go to pieces with as much splendour as their neighbours. Incidentally I may mention that nine American youths out of ten are heavily handicapped by the abnormal weakness of their heads. This is supposed to be due to a nervous and highly strung organization, and in California, at least, the brilliant dryness of the air lends colour to the supposition. Phlegmatic or spiritual, however, they manage to get flushed, affable, and drunk on astonishingly small quantities of liquor. The American nation gets drunk by easy stages. A man takes a nip here and a nip there in the morning until, by luncheon time, while not really drunk, he is in a condition that no business men ought to be until after dinner. I don't object to almost continuous beer-drinking as we see it in America. A man will die of dropsy rather than drunkenness if he drinks too much beer. But the American habit of taking mixed drinks at all hours of the day is a very bad one. In your climate a man can keep it up for a long time, till he suddenly drops off.

The journalism of the United States has made much the same impression upon Mr. Kipling that it makes upon every man who considers it thoughtfully:—American journalists are responsible for publications which are a lively and perfect image of a purposeless Hell. With infinite pains and the expenditure of a vast amount of money they produce day by day newspapers that ought to move a man to despair. It is not amusing to read again and again at breakfast in the papers from Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and the rest, coarse and ill-considered attacks on England, her Queen, her Court, her customs, and everything that is hers. Were the expressions of dislike genuine and prompted, let us say, by the unquenched hate of a hundred years, they would be laudable enough, though hardly wise. But both those who write and those who read are at pains to assure you that the outpouring is nothing more than a daily performance gone through for the purpose of catching the Irish eye. Some day circumstances will call these journals to account for making fools of their clientele. It is not useful in season and out of season to pander to every form of pride that grows in the breast of a nation—to tell the town that there was never finer city on the sod, the village that there was never sturdier commune, the man that there was never better citizen, or the author and poet that they excel their brethren throughout the earth. Because the earth is a very big place, stocked with some remarkably large men, and the end of these dreamings is an uncomfortable awakening or, if not, at least the lowering of self-respect.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A GUARDSMAN.

At Westminster, on Aug. 5, Matthew Bennett, a young private in the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with wantonly discharging his rifle while on sentry duty at Wellington Barracks, to the danger and injury of Mr. Robert Thomas Pitt, clerk, of 3, Lambeth Walk. The prisoner was handed over to the police, having been detained all night in the guard room of the barracks by the military authorities. The charge was, however, not brought before the magistrate till the afternoon, when Colonel Gascoigne, of the Scots Guards, was in attendance. Accused appeared to be unconcerned during the proceedings. Mr. Robert Thomas Pitt deposed. I am an ironmonger's assistant and clerk, residing at 3, Lambeth Walk. About 10-30 last night I was walking in the middle of the footpath in Birdcage Walk towards Westminster Bridge. I saw a sentry on duty at a distance behind the railings. He was standing still, and suddenly I heard the report of a rifle, and I fell, believing I was shot. I was conscious that something struck me in the lower part of my chest. It was a violent blow which I received, but fright might have caused me to fall. It was quite a quarter of an hour before I recovered myself, but it appears that I threw myself in the arms of a sergeant of the Guards, exclaiming, "I am shot!" It turned out that the bullet had cut through a number of letters (produced) and made two holes in the coat I am wearing. By the Magistrate: When the sentry fired he was seven or eight yards from me. I do not know the prisoner, and I had done nothing to irritate him. I have felt the effect of the shock since, and have been deaf. Sergeant Littlefield, 19 A, stated: About half-past ten I was proceeding home through Birdcage Walk, walking in the direction of Buckingham Palace. Arriving opposite the sentry-box near the magazine, which is close by the chapel, I met the prosecutor, and at that moment heard a sort of scuffle inside the barrack yard. Instantly afterwards I heard the close report of a rifle, and the prosecutor, reeling, shouted out "I am shot," and Colour-Sergeant Dingley, of the Coldstream Guards, ran out and said, "Seize the sentry, he is loading the rifle again." Mr. D'Eyncourt: You cannot say that the prisoner heard that?—Witness: No. Dingley and I took hold of the prosecutor, and dragged him towards the guard, who had turned out, and were making their way to the prisoner. We assisted the prosecutor to the entrance of the guard-room, and we found that one of the buttons of his coat had been partially knocked off by the shot; only the shell was left. The prisoner was promptly arrested, and prosecutor went to the station, and a further examination of his clothing showed that the bullet had run clean through his coat and letters. Subsequently we examined the railings near where the sentry had stood, and found that one rail had been struck, a piece of the metal being knocked off. It appeared that the sentry must have fired in the direction of Buckingham Palace, and, had the bullet not struck the rail, it would have gone through me. This morning, when prisoner was on his way to the station, he said he recollected nothing till five o'clock, when he asked the guard what he was confined for. Colour-Sergeant William Dingley, Coldstream Guards, said the prisoner was on sentry duty at the magazine on Monday night, and was supplied with ten rounds of ball-cartridge. Coming down Birdcage Walk he (witness) heard the report of a rifle, and prosecutor, who was walking towards him, staggered into his arms. Looking up he saw the prisoner in a stooping or kneeling position with his rifle at the "ready," in the position to reload, and he heard the click of his rifle as if the breech was being opened to reload, and he called out to the police-sergeant. By the Court: I should not like to express an opinion as to the prisoners' sobriety. Sergeant Littlefield, recalled, produced an empty cartridge-case found by the police close to the sentry-box. Sergeant John Clayton Mant, 1st battalion of Scots Guards, said prisoner was on guard duty on Monday night, and the discharged cartridge produced was one which would be used for the new magazine" rifle. Ten cartridges would be served out to him on mounting guard, and when he was arrested one was missing. Witness heard the report of his rifle, and ran towards the sentry-box. He found the prisoner carrying the rifle in his right hand at the "short trail," and when asked what was the matter he made no answer, but placed his rifle by one of the large guns. Directly afterwards he was arrested. By the Magistrate: He was stupid in his manner and dazed. I do not think he was drunk. Sergeant Digby, of the Scots Guards, deposed that he heard the report of the rifle and directed that the prisoner should be placed under arrest and his arms removed. Prisoner was asked what was the matter, but he never opened his mouth. He seemed stupid and dazed. Before he went on duty he was talking about religion, but he then appeared sensible enough. Inspector Peters, A Division, said that on the way to the court prisoner said,—"I received an injury to my head two years ago, and at times I feel very giddy. I am glad the man is not killed, for I should have died myself of grief." Brigade-Surgeon Myers, who was not sworn, in answer to Mr. D'Eyncourt said that another medical gentleman saw the prisoner on Monday night and thought he was responsible for his actions. The doctor rather considered he was assuming forgetfulness and irresponsibility. It would be, in his (Surgeon Myer's) opinion, well to keep the prisoner under observation for some time. Prisoner, in answer to the statutory caution of the magistrate, said he recollected nothing of the occurrence. Before he enlisted in the Army a great beam fell on his head at Paisley, and this made him feel strange at times.—Prisoner was committed for trial.

LIFE AT BUENOS AYRES.

"I enclose some extracts," writes a correspondent, "from a young man's letter home from Buenos Ayres, which may interest your readers at this time. They are genuine, and give some idea of unpleasant times before the Revolution, with a little information as to climate, &c.:—

The "country" round Buenos Ayres is simply a flat plain crossed by wires, which divide the ranches or estancias (herds of cattle or horses), and, save a few clumps of eucalyptus, bare of everything deserving the name even of shrub. It is not beautiful, unless at sunrise or sunset, when one cannot see it! The houses about on the "campo" are mere mud hovels made of willows, with mud plastered over them, and the people are the greatest savages both in appearance and reality that you can well imagine.

May 26th, 1890.—We are just beginning our winter here, and very pleasant weather it has been for the last two months. Not a single wet day, and beautifully cold and clear. One morning the ground was white with frost. You can hardly think how pleasant this is after the unusually unpleasant summer. The sun is hot at mid-day, and one has to be careful not to take cold. I have been having a very lazy time of it lately, as the crisis has brought everything to a standstill. People who a few weeks ago did not know how to throw away their money fast enough, now cannot meet their bills for a few hundred dollars. Half the foreign clerks are going back to Europe, and the remainder are glad to get anything they can out here as long as it is enough to keep them. The Italian workmen are also leaving in large numbers—yet people say we have not begun to really feel the crisis yet! A bankrupt Government—all the provinces and towns in the same condition; the better class of people unable to meet their business engagements; and the poor—poor wretches!—starving.

Buenos Ayres, June 21, 1890.—Everything here is much as usual—the crisis is still as bad, if not worse than ever. A revolution in Entre Rios seems likely, if it continues, to complicate matters still more, if that is possible. This is our shortest day; but we still get a good stretch of daylight, as it is light at six o'clock in the morning, and not dark before three at night. The weather is very cold, not really nearly so cold as our winter in England, but after the hot summer it feels twice as cold; the other morning there was very thin ice over the water. Living seems to get dearer and dearer.

June 30, 1890.—You good people who live in civilized countries have the best end of the stick. The poor Republica Argentina seems to be getting into a very bad way. A big swindling transaction of the Provincial Government of Cordoba has just come to light, amounting to the sum of 18,000,000 dols. Everybody has long known that something was wrong, but no one had an idea that it was so bad; and the worst of the whole affair is that the people who are guilty of the fraud cannot be punished, unless we have a revolution, as they are the very people who are, by the constitution of the country, set apart to watch and check the issue of notes. So great has been the panic for a day or two that National Bank shares, which three days ago sold readily at 168, on Saturday last were selling at 97—a drop of 71 in two days.

July 3.—Affairs getting worse and worse every day. Everybody expecting everybody else to go to smash!

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

A VOICE FROM A HAREM.

In a description of Constantinople written as late as in 1840, says a writer in the *Nineteenth Century*, the Turkish woman was spoken of as a mystery which it was dangerous to unravel. Of our old customs, as well as of our old faith, very little remains, and it is only in the lower orders or the most secluded harems that some vestiges of them can be found. At Constantinople women hardly hide their faces, and think it no shame to appear before the public in habiliments which would be hardly considered decent with the lowest dregs of European society. This, however, is natural, for it is impossible for a reaction to occur in a country without its rushing to the opposite evil. The reason of this sudden reaction may be traced to the better education we have given to our boys. Brought up in Paris or at Oxford, they have learnt that woman was destined to be protected, not tyrannised over. The view also of the cheerful homes existent in Europe has taught them that one wife is better than twenty slaves, and as the Turkish girls are better adapted by nature to second their views than the Circassians, it is to them that they turn for help. It needed but little time to teach the Turkish mothers what was needed at their hands, and where before a little French was the maximum of learning acquired by a Musulwoman, she was taught to read and write in several languages, to play the piano, to draw, to paint—in a word, to have as complete an education as any young lady destined to appear in society. This system included of course novel-reading, and in them the young girl, who before believed that the highest happiness for her was to be tyrannised over by a man she did not know, in common with five or six rivals, suddenly saw opened before her a long vista of unknown bliss which to her dazzled eyes seemed more beautiful than anything promised in Paradise. She heard of balls, fetes, parties, where women spoke openly with men who were not doctors or cousins; she heard for the first time that a woman is considered as highly as a man, and may even claim from him the homage which till now she thought had been exclusively his prerogative; she saw in them the descriptions of happy homes where one wife alone possessed the love and confidence of her husband; and little by little the poison imbibed circulated through her veins. The life she had led in a harem had not prepared her for the sudden change which was to occur in all her customs. She had never known that there are other chains than those inflicted by the tyranny of man, and that life might contain higher aims than the mere fact of living for self; in fact, selfishness is a virtue in harems which all must follow who wish to live, and she had never thought that it might be possible to think of others before thinking of herself. On the other hand, the mothers are not entitled to teach their daughters those pure and high principles which every woman in Europe thinks it necessary to inculcate in her children. In fact, she has not sufficient influence over her child to do it. The mothers are usually slaves, and as such are never considered with the tender reverence which a European mother may command. Every child has a different mother by whom he will stand by party spirit, and whom he will defend against her rivals, but whom he will never respect, and whom, alas! he has no reason to respect, for she has never taught him anything but the one principle of selfishness, and she does not practise any other virtue herself. A Turkish girl of fifteen knows as much of life as a European of forty, and it is unnatural that it should be so. Of course, a girl cannot be modest under such circumstances, and it was not surprising that, when the reaction set in, she should have reached the extremes to which she went. The leap from ignorance to knowledge was too sudden for the Turkish woman; she was dazzled by the bright glare which suddenly surrounded her, and, having very dim ideas of what was right or what was wrong, it is not surprising that she should have missed her way. At such a crisis she needed a strong arm to support her, and from that the very position she held deprived her, as no pure or honest woman from the European society could live in a harem without either leaving in disgust or being obliged from self-preservation to do at Rome as the Romans do. Already there are examples of ladies, well educated and having resided many years in Europe, who live perfectly free from the ancient trammels without for that abandoning the code of honour existent in every country; and it is high time their example should be followed. When this has occurred, when Turkish girls will have learnt that no well-educated Christian lady would make signs to a man she did not know, that no woman with the least atom of self-respect would answer a man who adresses her in the street, that in all the world divorce is shameful when it occurs from any shortcoming on the part of the wife, and that all women divorced from such a cause lose their caste—she will be really progressing, and we may at last hope to be happy, honoured, and free like those women whom we wish to imitate.

All this, however, is a secondary question. What we need the most, what we must strive for with all our forces, is the abolition of polygamy, and to that we must help ourselves by enfranchising our slaves. As long as slavery continues to exist, polygamy will reign in our harems in its worst form. Leaving out all question of humanity, slavery is a worse bane to us than to themselves. With slavery non-existent, no Turkish girl will agree to occupy the second place in a husband's home, and we will live without the perpetual jealousies, the thousand worries, which are the real causes of our unhappiness. It is not well understood, I think, in Europe that a harem very rarely contains more than one legitimate wife, who is sometimes a Circassian, but usually a Turkish girl. If a Turkish girl, when she marries, she comes to her husband's home with ten or twelve slaves who count as part of her dowry; whilst, on the other hand, if a slave herself, her husband buys them for her, which comes at the end to the same thing. For, however civilised our husbands may be, there is too much of the Turkish nature latent in them to keep them from casting longing looks in the direction of those girls, and none of them are too shy or too backward to reject his advances. Evidently, they know that it is the only chance they have of gaining a high position in society, and they can hardly feel for a mistress who has never felt for them. They usually do attain their wishes, the mistress remaining powerless to prevent it, as her husband has the law on his side. If she is an energetic woman, she sometimes sells the slave—which, by the by, she cannot do now—or she goes back to her father's house. In either case, however, she is usually defeated, as the husband soon begins again with another slave, and the father, who himself has perhaps five or six wives, cannot but give reason to his son-in-law. In the course of time the slave, being an odalisque and having children nearly as old as those of her mistress, becomes as powerful in the household as the original lady; but still it must be well understood that her contract is not written, and that she is still considered a slave. Of course, it would be impossible for a Turkish girl to accept such a position, whilst, on the other hand, no man would care to really marry two wives; and thus in striking slavery we strike polygamy at its very roots, and it is obviously for our good to do it. Against this, however, many objections will arise, as was shown when the English Government took the matter in hand in Egypt.

Are there not at Constantinople thousands and thousands of the poorer classes who are dying with hunger, and who, if they were educated for it, would make excellent servants? It may be objected that the poor of Turkey are too proud to serve as servants, and that it will be well-nigh impossible to bring them round to my views. But that is only because they do not know better, and the first step would be to give them the opportunities to attain those lights we have reached ourselves; taking care, however, to educate them so as to avoid those shoals against which we were shipwrecked ourselves. This a few free schools conducted by enlightened directors, and where the teachers are chosen amongst the pure and kind-hearted women who abound in Europe, would do easily. Once this step gained, progress would soon teach them that servitude is no shame, and that it is better to work than to starve. I think I have proved that slavery is not really necessary, and that it would better our condition to end it. We pretend to be civilised, and we only imitate the vices of Christians without learning what is good in their customs; seeking only our liberty, we neglect to think of our comfort, and forget that whilst slavery is breaking the spirits of thousands of our fellow-creatures, we have no right to complain of being trammeled. Our first duty to ourselves and to them is to erase the greatest blot on our fame, greater still because not even countenanced by our religion; and little by little, by showing by our conduct that we are ripe for it, we may hope to obtain the rights refused to us. Without this, every act, instead of tending to the aggrandisement of our privileges, only serves to show us in a more despicable light to the eyes of the millions who gaze on us.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

THE PROSPECT IN ARGENTINA.

Mr. R. B. Cuninghame-Graham, M. P., writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—There is a well-known Habanera (song of Habana) which says, "E mundo se va perder la culpa tiene el dinero." Dinero (money) is often personified in Spanish, Don Dinero, Mr. Money, often being referred to in the old comedies. He (Don Dinero) is supposed to have a malign influence over the characters of the comedy. This influence seems certainly to have extended to the Argentine Republic.

An article by Mr. Lawson in your columns attracted my attention very much. Now, though it is ten years since I last was in Buenos Ayres, I have many correspondents. I cannot say I was ever much drawn to the way in which Juarez Celman conducted public affairs. I cannot say that the events of the last ten years are at all alluring (at least to me) in their aspect. What has been happening? First, there has been an immense influx of foreign capital. So far so good. How, though, has that capital been chiefly used? Not, as it should have been, in developing agriculture, for which much of the Republic is suitable, but in extending railways, very often where they were not wanted.

The second great event of the last ten years has been the subjugation of the Pampa Indians. To accomplish this, much money was wasted and great cruelties committed.

I shall not, of course, say that also much injustice was perpetrated; for, as we know, savage races—at least those of them who furnish no market for European goods—have no rights, least of all to their own native country. I know, perhaps as well as most Europeans, that the Pampa Indian was not a pleasant neighbour. No good horse, and few pretty girls, on the frontier, were absolutely safe from him. Often did both commodities (I speak as on the Pampas) find their way to the toldos. As the Gaucho said, no man was ever quite sure of his throat. To do the Gaucho himself justice, he cut throats, though, not a few himself.

Granting all this, I still maintain that the money wasted against the Pampas was enormous, and the result not at all proportionable.

No doubt the lands once owned in common by Ranqueles, Pehuelebes, and Pampas have now all Christian owners. What, though, do these same Christians do with them? Do they cultivate them? Pas si bête. Do they civilize them? Not much. What then? Simply they own them, and, holding, wait the march of events to dispose of them. Rather Pampas, with feathered lances, with snorting horses,—rather Gauchos roaming like driving quail, than this, the worst feature of European landlordism. Yet on these two circumstances, the railways and the conquest of the Indians, did speculators chiefly appeal to capitalists in Europe for funds. Mr. Lawson speaks of the gang of Cordovese Gauchos, and points with pride to the public-spirited lawyers who have rebelled against them. If Gaucho is bad, and Juarez Celman and Co. were not admirable, what guarantee has he that his lawyers will be better?

He hints at the figure of General Anedendo pulling the strings, a Boulanger, but a better horseman. What is Anedendo, pray, but a Gaucho general himself? Who that remembers him in Paraguay, who that saw him in Entre Rios, can deny this?

No man knows what will happen in Buenos Ayres. Those who have seen former revolutions may justly suppose that if the war once drifts into the provinces, it may continue for months. The last ten years of peace must have greatly added to the stock of horses, upon which warfare depends.

No matter how public-spirited a lawyer may be, he is not a soldier. Alone from the Gaucho class have soldiers risen in Buenos Ayres in the past. Oppose Anedendo to Celman, and, in spite of repeating rides, of all the modern improvements in the art of killing, a Gaucho war it will be. Your lawyer may rule in Buenos Ayres, but, outside, the good old game of plunder, murder, rapine, of march and countermarch, will inevitably go on. The European farmers, no doubt, will not see with pleasure their cattle killed, their horses requisitioned, their harvests burnt; but what can they do? They are of too many nationalities to unite. So it appears that for the present the race for wealth is at an end in Argentina.

That the old spirit of contention lives as strong as ever, and that the Gaucho once more may ride through Buenos Ayres as in the days of Rosas, is on the cards. 'Tis true the stones are slippery (blood will make them more so), still even in ten years 'tis hard to alter all the characteristics of a race.

Somehow or other it appears that peace and quiet are not for the Republics of Spanish America, and that those (at least in our time) who expect to find them, either under Juarez Celman or even the opposing gang of lawyers, will be deceived.

"HOW STANLEY WROTE HIS BOOK."

This month's *Scribner* is compiled on the one article principle—the chief contribution being Mr. Edward Marston's description of "How Stanley wrote his Book."

On Mr. Stanley's arrival in Cairo he immediately telegraphed to me, he writes, inviting me to pay him a visit there, with a view to forward the progress of the great work he had in hand; and he suggested that I should bring an artist with me. I need not say that I accepted the invitation with the greatest possible pleasure. I arrived at Cairo at three o'clock on the morning of my sixty-sixth birthday. I think it may be looked upon as an almost unique thing in the history of authors and publishers for a publisher to be invited to travel so far to give practical assistance to an author in the preparation of his manuscript. The truth, however, was that a great book had to be written within a certain period of time, and if not completed by that time there was every chance that it would never be completed at all. To attain this end Mr. Stanley had very wisely decided not to proceed home, where to write his book in peace and quietness was out of the question; while in Egypt there was a possibility of comparative seclusion.

Mr. Stanley has all the irritability of genius:—

Nothing worried him more than a tap at the door while he was writing; he sometimes glared even upon me like a tiger ready to spring, although I was of necessity a frequent and privileged intruder, and always with a view to forwarding the work in hand. He was a perfect terror to his courier and black boy. When his courier knocked tremblingly at his door, he would cry out, "Am I a prisoner in my own house?" "I've brought you this telegram, Sir." "Well, I detest telegrams; why do you persist in bringing them?" Sali, the black boy who travelled with him throughout his long and perilous expedition, is a youth of some resource. Until this terrible book had got into his master's brain he had been accustomed to free access to him at all hours; but now things were different; every time he approached the door the least thing he expected was that the inkstand would be thrown at his head. He no longer ventured therein. One day he originated a new way of saving his head; he had a telegram to deliver, so he ingeniously fixed it on the end of a long bamboo, and getting the door just ajar he poked it into the room and bolted.

Once away from his pen, however, he could unbend:—

At luncheon and dinner Mr. Stanley was quite another man. He and I and his secretary generally messed together; occasionally a friend dropped in. Mr. Stanley is himself extremely abstemious. He drinks nothing but about a tablespoonful of brandy in a glass of water, and in this respect he is somewhat forgetful of his friends. One evening a friend came in to dinner, and we sat for about two hours smoking and listening to his stories, but it never once occurred to him to ask his friend to take anything with his cigar. At length his guest, who was growing thirsty, asked him before leaving if he might have a little whisky and soda. "My dear fellow," said he, "why did you not ask for it before? I never once thought of it. I ask your pardon!" I frequently remonstrated with him for passing dish after dish without touching them. His invariable reply was, "How can I eat and work? You know well that yonder are several pages for me to complete before I sleep."

Here is a bit of Stanley autobiography:—

"I am not," said he, "what is called superstitious. I believe in God, the creator of the Universe. . . . Many forms of belief and curious ideas respecting the great mystery of our being and creation have been suggested to me during my life and its wanderings, but after weighing each and attempting to understand what must be unsearchable, my greatest comfort has been in peacefully resting firm in the faith of my sires. For all the human glory that surrounds the memory of Darwin and his wise compeers throughout advanced Europe, I would not abate a jot or tittle of my belief in the Supreme God and that Divine man called his Son."

Of the letters from more or less interested enthusiasts which showered down on Cairo—among them one requesting Mr. Stanley's old cap, and another permission to use his name for a brand of cigarettes—we have not space to speak more fully. Mr. Marston concludes with excusable triumph:—

I bade adieu to Mr. Stanley on the third of March, with my portmanteau stuffed with manuscripts, glass negatives, and maps. I reached London on the 11th, and on the 14th I was enabled, by the activity of the printers, to despatch to him first proofs of nearly the whole of the first volume.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ON BOARD A TURRET-SHIP.

I say "on board," because I believe that such is the nautical phrase, and after twenty-four hours at sea I am nothing if not nautical. But, as a matter of solid fact, there is very little connection between a turret-ship and boards of any description—unless, indeed, that word be employed by way of simile to describe such pieces of furniture as the captain's sofa, on which I passed the night. For what is a turret-ship? Essentially it is two iron forts—real Martello towers—rising out of a floating hull, also of iron. The hull is roofed over with a strong steel deck, which is only about a foot above the surface of the water. And the original idea of the designers of this class of ship was that in action the deck should be sunk altogether below the surface, by letting the sea into some of the water-tight compart

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Most of the achievements of Mr. Edison's marvellous nius, writes the *Boston Journal*, have been in the ts of peace, but a suggestion of what he could ac- mplish if he were to devote his attention to warlike ntrivances was afforded the other day in the exhibi- n of a mobile electric torpedo, which he invented in mpany with an engineer named Sims. This device as given a trial in the water off the torpedo station Millett's Point for the benefit of officers of our own d foreign governments. The torpedo is a boat com- osed of two cylinders, each about two feet in diameter nd twenty-eight or thirty feet in length, one serving s a float and the other containing the charge f 265 lbs. of dynamite, the cable storage compart- nent, and the motive and steering apparatus. In otion this latter cylinder is totally submerged and nly a few inches is visible of the other. In a dark ight, or in the day-time for that matter, he must e a sharp lookout who could discern this object ap- roaching from a hostile vessel's deck, and he must e a rare marksman who could hit it as it comes liding on at a rate of 20 knots an hour. On its trial rip this fragile, death-dealing little machine worked erfectly. Steered and operated from the shore, the orpedo shot out to the length of a 5,500-foot cable, nd turned and twisted here and there as easily and romptly as if it were actually gifted with human ntelligence. Then, under the guidance of the electric eyboard, handled by Mr. Sims, it returned to the hore within fifty feet from the point from which it started. It goes without saying that the tremendous harge of high explosive which this deadly craft would arry could blow into splinters the heaviest armour- lad afloat. Another and a larger boat is now under onstruction for the Government, which will have a able two miles in length and a charge of 450 lbs. of dynamite. Within a limit of two miles from shore or in a narrow channel, a half dozen of these boats could bid defiance to all comers, but they could not prevent New York or Boston from being bombarded by the nine-mile guns of a foreign enemy. If Mr. Edison wants to use his genius to make his country absolutely impregnable, let him turn his attention to getting up the plans for a new and stupendous electric battle-ship.

In our opinion, writes the *Naval and Military Argus*, every commissioned officer ought to be provided with a cabin on board ship, and every such cabin should bear the rank of the officer to whom it is assigned affixed to it before the vessel is passed out of the dockyard hands, the same as is at present done in regard to the cabins specially appropriated. It is conducive neither to the dignity of the service nor to discipline that officers who hold commissions should be obliged to make their ablutions and toilet at a chest, which is, moreover, palpably insufficient to hold the various articles of uniform a naval commissioned officer is obliged to provide himself with. "The custom of the service" ought in future to be rigidly excluded in regard to cabins; the phrase is vague and variously interpreted. We are advocates for most of "the customs of the service" being ruthlessly swept away, and replaced by clearly defined regulations. "The custom of the service" allows too much scope for the idiosyncrasies of commanding officers to assert themselves—a thing which is by no means desirable. Be that as it may, cabin accommodation, petty matter though it seems, is one of vital importance to those officers who have to spend the greater portion of their lives on board ship, and a large part of their naval career in hot and unpleasant climes. In their interests and for their comfort, as well as for the credit of the service, we ask the Admiralty to deal with the matter upon broad principles and on equitable lines.

The brief letter to the *Times*, in which Sir H. Verney discusses "The Guards," mentions a fact which will be, we imagine, new to most people, observes the *St. James's Gazette*. It is that when Sir Robert Peel began the organisation of the police he obtained a body of picked men from the Grenadiers to serve as "nucleus." Sir Harry, who had, as Adjutant of a Battalion, to select the candidates, found a difficulty in doing so because there were more seasoned and competent men to take than were needed. Now, as he says, when the average age of Guardsmen is twenty-two, men of that stamp could no longer be found in the three regiments. Sir Harry Verney has put his finger on the weakest spot in our present army organisation. The sad truth is that, for a variety of reasons those stout young men of the country population who formerly went into the Guards, and the line, too, now go into the police; or if they are found in the ranks, are not found there long enough. Yet they were the nerve and muscle of the army. The deduction, that we ought to tempt them to return and to stay, would seem obvious.

The whole of the volunteers at present encamped at Aldershot were hard at work on Tuesday (5th Aug.) in weather which was tropical in its heat. From *reveille* to between three and four in the afternoon they were engaged in practising out-post duty, company and battalion drill, and the new attack formation. The next day the men were again to have the advantage of a little preliminary practice, and on the 7th instant they were to be handed over to General Mansfield Clarke, who has already received instructions from the general officer commanding to give them a day out in conjunction with his own brigade. In addition to the cavalry and infantry, there would be available the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Somerset Light Infantry, and the East Kent Regiment (Buffs).

As the result of a deliberately conceived and carefully executed line of policy, Admiral William N. Lang, R. N., who has done so much towards making China a maritime Power, has been forced (the *Standard* says) to resign his position as co-Admiral of Li Hung-Chang's navy. For a considerable time past the Fukienese officers, who form the strongest faction in the Chinese navy, have been in a chronic state of mutiny. Backed up by the Celestial Admiral Ting, they have set their ideas of discipline and management of the fleet in the direct opposition to those of Admiral Lang, whose remonstrances to head-quarters have been ineffective; and he very soon became aware that the Chinese Government, having now got their fleet into proper working order, imagine that they can safely dispense with the foreigners associated with its formation, of whom Admiral Lang was the guiding spirit. Matters culminated in an open rupture between the two admirals. The result was that Admiral Lang sent in his resignation, and, to the surprise of everyone, Li Hung-Chang accepted it at once. People in Europe have no adequate idea of the extraordinary advance which China has made in naval matters under Admiral Lang's able administration. The Pei-Yang squadron is a perfect and formidable organisation to-day. How long it will remain so it is hard to tell. All the other Europeans will follow Admiral Lang into retirement.

It is asserted in a telegram from Newport, Rhode Island, that twenty-four British bluejackets, belonging to the men-of-war of the North American Squadron, now at that port, have attempted to desert, having seized possession of some of the ship's boats while some visitors to the fleet were being landed. The deserters were pursued by another boat's crew and overtaken. Some resistance was offered, but the deserters were quickly overpowered, after one had been shot and another cut down with a cutlass. Twenty-one of the remainder were captured and taken back to their ships, and one is reported missing.

The first meeting of the N. R. A. at Bisley, the *United Service Gazette* thinks, has quite fulfilled all reasonable expectations. To have doubled the number of campers and to have taken more than half the amount of gate-money that Wimbledon produced is no slight achievement, more particularly considering the omission of the ceremony of presentation of prizes,—a great mistake in the opinion of very many. A story is going the rounds of a Scotchman, well known of yore at Wimbledon, who, when asked what he thought of the New Wimbledon, replied, "Ah weel, it's a muckle gran' preevelege that we shall a' foregather in eleven months and twa weeks forbye."

The petition for the mitigation of the sentences passed upon the imprisoned Grenadiers was presented to the Secretary for War on Tuesday (Aug. 5) in the House of Commons, by Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., Mr. Burt, M. P., Mr. Octavius Morgan, M. P., and Mr. Causton, M. P. The document bears the signatures of 40,000 persons. Mr. Stanhope promised to give the petition his most serious consideration.

"Red Feather" writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*: "I know that the length of service required for promotion to captain makes many probationers resign the Staff Corps, as they rightly see that they will be captains sooner by remaining with their British regiments. If an officer is not fit to be promoted to captain after nine years' service, he will never be of any use; and, as a matter of fact, Staff Corps lieutenants have to know the duties of higher ranks, as a Staff Corps lieutenant, as a rule, does the work of a major; and I have known a case of a lieutenant of five years' service commanding a regiment on a big parade. The length of service for promotion is a matter which most Staff Corps officers feel, and now is the time for a change before the new Warrant comes into force in India in January, 1891. If all Staff Corps officers would write to the service papers, the matter might meet the eye of some one in authority, who on looking into it could see that the grievance is just.

NOTICES.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

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EFFERVESCENT
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IMPROVES	... Complexions.
PREVENTS	... Fever.
PREVENTS	... Sea Sickness.
CURES ...	... Skin diseases.
CURES ...	... Liver Affections.
CURES ...	... Rheumatism.
CURES ...	... Indigestion.
CURES ...	... Headache.
CURES ...	... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.
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ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver affections.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.
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Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

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May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

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None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

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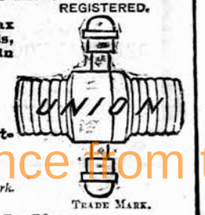

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HAY'S
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"*The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'*"

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

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LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
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STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
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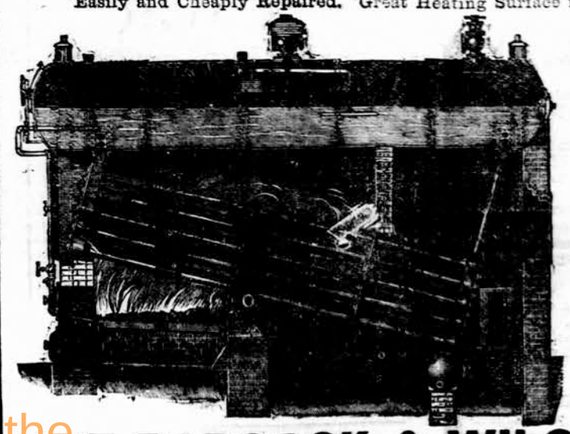

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NOTICES.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From The Hospital Reports (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, **stifling sensations, Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

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Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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Chapoteaut's

PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ⅞ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅞ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
Gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FANCY GOLD BROOCHES.

Blue Enamelled Forget-Not Spray Brooch, Gold Horse Shoe, Rs. 45, cash.

Gold Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16, cash.

Gold and Tiger-Claw Brooch, Set with Fine white Pearls, Rs. 45, cash.

Artistically Carved Onyx "Narcissus" Flower Brooch, Gold, with Diamond centre, Rs. 84, cash.

Forget-Me-Not Brooch with Pearls, Rs. 65, cash.

Gold Brooch "Tomari" Thine Only. Rs. 35, cash. The same in Silver, Rs. 8, cash.

Brooches of all Gold, and letters set with Pearls, each Rs. 26, cash. Bangles to match, Rs. 27, cash.

Gold Brooch. "Past, Present and Future," the Egg is Enamelled White, Rs. 52, cash.

The Prices include Morocco Case.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. St. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledge to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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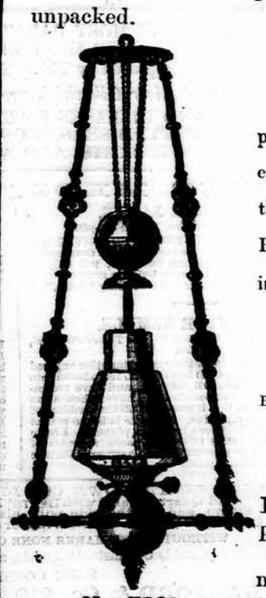

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